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DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS AND THEIR RATIONAL TREATMENT.

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When the protracted suffering and the confessed great mortality arising from diseases of the respiratory organs, as well as their alarming prevalence, is seriously considered, it must be conceded that any means calculated to effect their cure is deserving of earnest attention, and has a right to claim such from all classes of society.

We deem, therefore, no apology necessary in calling public attention to our plan of treating these diseases by our method of direct medication, because we do so under the strong conviction of its real and intrinsic value as a curative power, and with a sincere desire to alleviate the suffering of the sick.

By our system of treatment the remedial agents are conveyed directly to the very seat of the disease with the utmost certainty, and by a process so perfect as to enable us to convey to the ulcerated lung or inflamed bronchial tube the same remedy which, under similar circumstances, we would apply with the sponge or brush to the most exposed surface.

We have the means of bringing remedies in direct contact with the diseased breathing organs, to allay irritation and to quiet cough, to assist the expectoration of phlegm and matter which usually gives patients so much distress to dislodge, and to promote the healing of cavities formed by the expulsion of tubercular deposits. In cases of asthma or phthisic, we are enabled to relax the distressing constriction of the chest, and can frequently cut short the paroxysm almost instantaneously, and in time effect a radical cure.

Though we speak of this method of medication as "local," it must not be understood that the action of any medicament topically applied is limited solely to the local seat of the disease, for absorption takes place even more rapidly from the aerian mucous membrane than from that of the stomach. Hence, besides the local effect of the remedy employed, we obtain its constitutional benefits without troubling the digestive organs.

Nor must it be understood that in the treatment of Consumption and diseases of the air passages we rely upon topical medication to the exclusion of all other means, because we frequently conjoin with our system of local treatment the administration of those acknowledged beneficial remedies of which experience approves. We cannot, however, forbear from expressing our conviction, based upon an extensive practical experience, that our system of local treatment is by itself capable of effecting as much, if not more, real benefit in Consumption and chronic diseases of the mucous membrane of the larynx, trachea and bronchi than can be accomplished by the conjoined powers of the various remedies for those diseases in general use at the present day.

Our extensive experience in this special mode of treatment has fully convinced us of its efficacy and importance as a means of cure, and many who have been under our care speak in positive terms of the benefits they have realized from its administration. In every case in which we have employed it, the effect has been either an entire cure, or so decided an amelioration, as to call forth the warmest approbation from those for whom it had been ordered, and its curative value may, to a certain extent, be estimated from the fact that in a majority of cases not only was the disease of many years' duration, but the long-continued trial of the various remedies generally recommended had proved entirely ineffectual.

At an early stage of Consumption, our plan of medical inhalation, in conjunction with appropriate dietetic, tonic and hygienic measures, will in many cases accomplish a cure or a radical arrest of the disease, and even in aggravated cases it will produce a more favorable condition of health than the debilitating remedies so generally resorted to, and even in desperate circumstances our treatment is calculated, more than any other, to mitigate the most troublesome symptoms. Persons with extensive solidification and large caverns in the lungs can often be kept for a long period in an endurable condition, or even in relative good health.

The present time, when so many persons are dying of Consumption and Bronchitis, it is wise to arrest, as promptly as possible, any disease of the throat or air passages. An inflammation of the throat, however slight, will soon find its way to the wind-pipe and bronchial tubes, and Consumption is likely to ensue. The only prudent course is to cure the difficulty in its incipient stage; and this can be radically, speedily, and surely effected by our method of topical medication. Nothing is more insidious and flattering in character than diseases of the breathing organs. A cold seems to "wear off" in some cases, only to reappear with the least exposure and with redoubled virulence. A cough may abate for a brief period, and lead to the confident belief that all danger has passed, and recovery has really taken place, when, upon even a change in the atmosphere, or any other source of irritation, the difficulty reappears. The consumptive is often flattered by bright days and an improvement in his symptoms, but these ephemeral changes do not alter the stern truth that the disease still exists, and is gradually but surely destroying its victim.

The general results obtained in our practice by the application of our plan of treatment have been so decidedly satisfactory as to strengthen us in the belief that as soon as its peculiar efficacy and value are more generally understood, and then promptly resorted to upon the first manifestation of pulmonary disease, a larger number of people would be allowed to reach the allotted age of three score years and ten, than under existing circumstances.

Dr. LIGHTHILL receives patients daily, from 9 A. M. until 3 P. M., at his residence,

No. 106 West 34th-St.

THE GREAT THIEVES.

Tweed's Sudden Disappearance Still a Mystery.

Fruitless Search for Him Throughout the City.

The Boss at Liberty to Dispose of all His Property.

Hall's Indictment Being Framed by the Grand Jury.

Final Collapse of the New-York Printing Company.

Tom Fields Still Held Under the Order of Arrest.

BILL TWEED.

Will He Come Back?—Speculations About His Place of Refuge—No Trace of Him Yet Discovered.

The query which the TIMES put in yesterday's issue—"Will TWEED Come Back?" still remains unanswered. Not only has the Boss not returned, but no one appears to know where he has gone. The lawyer who enjoys the greatest share of his confidence, declares that he has not seen him since Thursday. The intimates who have been accustomed to exchange daily salutations, assert positively that they have not seen him for days. In fact, he seems for some time to have quietly dropped out of the knowledge of everybody. But now that the question has fairly been asked, the idea seems to be prevalent throughout the City that Mr. TWEED has secreted himself somewhere in close proximity to a railway, so that if his bail is not justified, he can escape to Canada. His friends claim for him immunity from arrest on the ground of his being a Senator, and therefore laugh at the idea of his being a fugitive. But there are lawyers who say that a guilty conscience is an excellent sharpener of the wits, and that Mr. TWEED has seen what his friends failed to perceive, that his case is one of the exceptions expressly named in the Revised Statutes. He is sued for a large sum, obtained from the City by frauds which involve breach of trust. His privilege of Senator will therefore not exempt him from arrest, and if his bailers cannot justify today it will be the duty of Sheriff BRENNAN to take him to Ludlow-street Jail. The prospect of his bail bonds being completed is slim. It is true that his sons and Mr. DEVLIN propose to take the places of TERENCE FARLEY and JAY GOULD, who avoid the dangerous honor, but it will be very hard for the young men to prove a clear title to property which is almost universally held to belong to Mr. TWEED, their father. TERENCE FARLEY seems to have refused to justify from a fear that his money would be in danger, and JAY GOULD, it is asserted, would never have survived the cross-questioning of RUFUS CHOATE concerning his liabilities. It may fairly be stated that lawyers, as a body, believe that Mr. TWEED's bail will not be justified.

In the hall of the Fifth-avenue Hotel, in the reading-room, in the bar-room, and in the parlors, groups of people were busily talking the matter over. It had evidently reached the dignity of a sensation. A gray-haired, vivacious-looking old gentleman exclaimed to the men around him: "You can say what you please about the Boss; I tell you he is the only one of the crowd who has my sympathies."

"What has he done?" answered an aristocratic-looking young man, with a dark mustache and a light over-coat. "What did TWEED ever do to awaken anybody's sympathies? Now I sympathize with HALL, who is a man of education and refinement, and has evidently been deceived by the others."

"Never," returned the first. "Mark my words, if TWEED is ever brought to trial, and I do not believe it, HALL will be a witness, and his cross-examination will prove him to be a despicable villain."

"Is it certain," broke in a third, "that Mr. TWEED has gone away? A man may not be in his own house and yet may not have left the City."

"It isn't certain at all," replied the first speaker. "A gentleman who called at his house on Fifth-avenue this morning was told by the little negro servant that the Boss left there at 8½ o'clock. I tell you, gentlemen, they won't scare old BILL TWEED off so easily."

Among the various conversations which took place there seemed generally to be considerable doubt as to TWEED's departure. And it may be stated here that this view is borne out by the assertion of Mr. JOEL STEVENS, a Deputy Sheriff, who claims that he saw him and spoke with him some time yesterday afternoon. But Sheriff BRENNAN has certainly issued a warrant for his apprehension, which he would not have done if there were no cause for apprehending an evasion. A reporter of the TIMES ascertained that nothing was known about Mr. TWEED at the Metropolitan Hotel up to a late hour. And summing up the meagre facts ascertained about him it may be considered certain that Mr. TWEED is at this hour either a fugitive or is hiding.

Tweed's Flight Discussed in the Sheriff's Office—Movements of the Authorities.

The rumor of TWEED's flight from the City created considerable excitement yesterday around the new Court-house. At the Sheriff's office the feeling among those interested in his movements was intense. The fact of the withdrawal of Mr. TERENCE FARLEY, one of TWEED's bondsmen to the amount of $300,000, from the bail bonds, gave an air of truth to the statement, and the mysterious absence of TWEED during the day from places where he is usually to be found, seemed to establish it. The clerks at the Department of Public Works informed callers that they expected Mr. TWEED down to the office about 1 P. M., but he did not make his appearance up to the hour of closing of the public offices, nor was he to be found at any of the places at which he does business, or which he frequents for pleasure. Sheriff BRENNAN informed reporters who called to see him that Mr. FARLEY had certainly surrendered his bail bond to him, and that a warrant was issued against TWEED for FARLEY's protection. The Sheriff himself, though not appearing to share in the idea that TWEED had actually fled the City, still showed some signs of uneasiness, superinduced, probably, by the fact that all of the bondsmen have not yet qualified in the amount of bail for which they stand surety, and that a flight by TWEED, if not probable, was at least possible. It was said by the Sheriff's assistants that WILLIAM M. TWEED, Jr., RICHARD M. TWEED, DANIEL G. DEVLIN, and others, stood ready to file and justify in the bail lacking through the withdrawal of FARLEY, TWEED having taken this precaution in view of such an event. The rumored flight was freely canvassed, and various opinions were broached and discussed. That which seemed to gain the most general credence was, that he was not a fugitive, but was only keeping out of the way until the question of his bail was settled.

Several of his friends asserted positively that he was in town, and could be produced at half an hour's notice. That this might have been done by his friends is possible. Mr. JARVIS, who was specially deputized, however, by FARLEY to act for, and arrest TWEED, in his interest, failed to find any traces of the missing man up to 5 o'clock P M., notwithstanding the fact that he had Deputy BOLAND and a number of other deputies searching diligently for his whereabouts. Mr. FARLEY had also another officer deputized in his interest to find TWEED, and seemed to be for some reason suffering under considerable apprehension of TWEED's flight.

The Metropolitan Hotel was visited in the afternoon by a number of inquirers, and the clerks in the office gave conflicting reports of his whereabouts. Some were told that he was in his room and would see nobody, others that he was at his house in Fifth-avenue. Personal friends of TWEED scouted the idea of his fleeing from the City. "Think," said one, "of a man of his avoirdupois, and with features so well known all over the country, and even in Europe, traveling about with the hope of escaping observation and final detection." "Everything that he cares for lies in this City," said another, with warmth, "and he feels that he has too many friends here to run away from his enemies." "He'll show up when it is time," said another, "you can depend upon it."

Among those who feel no friendship for the great Ring robber there were different opinions. The fact of his disposing of so much of his real estate, and the perilous position in which he is now placed, strengthened the story of his flight. It was stated in the TIMES on Christmas Day that TWEED was said to be in Connecticut, where he had gone, after telling his counsel to notify him when he was wanted. This information was given by a friend of TWEED's, generally conversant with his movements, who said that he had gone there on Saturday last. On Christmas Day the TIMES reporter was informed that TWEED had spent the day in his house, corner of Fifth-avenue and Forty-third-street. Another TIMES reporter was informed that TWEED was seen in New-Jersey. Messrs. WILLIAM M. TWEED, Jr., RICHARD TWEED, Mr. TWEED's counsel, Judge CARDOZO, and Messrs. FARLEY, DEVLIN and others of the bondsmen, were in consultation with the Sheriff in the afternoon.

Mr. TWEED's counsel told the reporters who asked him that he felt certain that TWEED had not any intention of evading the Sheriff. The records of the Supreme Court, Chambers, in this City do not show that any order has been issued for the attachment of TWEED's property, though it may have been done at Albany. There was some talk, yesterday, of TWEED's keeping out of the way, like INGERSOLL, until his bail is completed, or until the Legislature meets, when he can, as it is supposed by some, secure immunity from arrest in a civil suit as a Senator.

The Boss Not in Jersey City.

It was supposed that there might be some possibility of discovering a trace of TWEED's whereabouts at Jersey City, and accordingly a reporter of the TIMES was dispatched to that place to see if he had flown in that direction. There was some hope that he might be found at Taylor's Hotel, but this was dissipated on inquiry of the proprietor, who said that the only Ring people who had stopped at his place were members of INGERSOLL's family. A visit to the Police office failed to disclose any intelligence of TWEED, and it became certain, after further inquiries, that he was not in Jersey City last night.

Not Found Up to One O'Clock This Morning—Where Can Tweed Be?

Diligent inquiry upon the part of our reporters failed to obtain any intelligence of TWEED up to 1½ o'clock this morning. It was positively asserted by the clerks at the Metropolitan Hotel that he had not been there during the day. He had not been taken to Ludlow-street Jail, and Warden TRACY, at a late hour last night, expressed the opinion that the fugitive, TWEED, was still in the City, though he might possibly be in concealment, which remark was a very wise one on the Warden's part. The wildest rumors were floating around the City during the night as to his whereabouts, some people asserting that the Boss was in Connecticut, while others maintained that he was still in New-York. The Sheriff's deputies and FARLEY's mysterious special officer were on the look-out for him up to a late hour.

The Injunction Not to Dispose of His Property Discontinued.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 27.—The case of the people against WILLIAM M. TWEED, upon the order to show cause why the defendant should not be enjoined from disposing of his property, was presented today before Judge LEARNED.

Mr. BURRILL, counsel for the defendant, said: On the 29th of November, 1871, one of the Judges of the First District granted an order that the defendant show cause before Judge LEARNED, at Albany, on the last Tuesday of December, why he should not be enjoined from disposing of his property, and granted a preliminary injunction during the said period. There were presented this morning two motions, one to vacate the order because it was not, as the ninety-fourth rule of the Court requires, made returnable in ten days, and also because the affidavits were not filed with the Clerk with the order; and the other, a motion by the plaintiff for a new order. Mr. BURRILL said that the motion for a new order was proof that the counsel did not consider that the one obtained on the 24th of November was legal.

Judge LEARNED—I have not made these orders returnable later than ten days from their issuing, but it has been the practice in this district for Judges to do so.

Mr. PECKHAM said that the affidavits were not filed because of an inadvertence, but as soon as they were notified of the default it was at once supplied. The order was returnable at the first special term. As to the time of the return, the counsel should have moved to set aside the preliminary injunction. That was their only remedy. They have waived it by delay. There was no other time at which we could be heard, but at this time. We obtained the order, and were entitled to a preliminary injunction until we could be heard by the Court.

Mr. BURRILL—The defendant has been tied up by this order for thirty days, to his great loss and injury. It was this that the ninety-fourth rule proposed to prevent.

Mr. PECKHAM—Then we should have lost all the property.

Mr. BURRILL—The Court plainly violated the law by fixing the time of the return beyond the limit prescribed. We had no remedy but to wait until today.

Without deciding this case the Judge concluded to take up the order to show cause why the defendant should not be enjoined from disposing of his property.

Mr. PECKHAM—I ask the Court to grant the injunction on the affidavit of myself and of Mr. STOUTENBERGH, that there has been a large quantity of property conveyed by Mr. TWEED. The affidavits are based upon information derived from what he believes to be good authority. The house of the defendant on Fifth-avenue, his yacht, and a large number of other pieces of property are known to have been conveyed. The other side make no affidavits to oppose these, and therefore admits their truth.

Judge LEARNED—Is there any allegation of threats to dispose of property—any allegation that the value received was not fair?

Mr. REYNOLDS—No, nothing of the kind.

Mr. PECKHAM—Not in express words, your Honor, but substantially.

Judge LEARNED—Is that all?

Mr. PECKHAM—Yes, Sir. In order to make a fraudulent sale, it is not necessary that there should be no consideration. The intent should govern.

Mr. BURRILL—The only affidavits presented are those of Mr. PECKHAM and Mr. STOUTENBERGH. They are only entitled to weight as affidavits, without regard to their source. There is no charge that Mr. TWEED did not receive a consideration for the property transferred. They do not impugn the conveyance. The only allegation that we are called upon to meet, is one in Mr. PECKHAM's affidavit, that he is reasonably familiar with the property sold, and he believes the price received to have been less than its value. There are two affidavits upon which your Honor is asked to continue the injunction.

Judge LEARNED—I do not see that there is anything here charged against future danger.

Mr. PECKHAM—We are not obliged to show a threat to convey. We are only called upon to show that there is an intent to dispose, drawn from the previous and present acts of the party.

Judge LEARNED—If you show anything, you show that Mr. TWEED has disposed of his property, not that he is about to do so.

The Judge then denied the motion to continue the injunction, and therefore Mr. BURRELL withdrew his motion.

Is Tweed Now Exempt from Arrest?

In their efforts to save TWEED, his friends, yesterday, trumped up the report that his office as State Senator shielded him from arrest during the next fourteen days, according to the provisions of an old State law. A TIMES reporter, desirous of ascertaining what foundation there was for the statement, visited the Court of General Sessions yesterday, and consulted a prominent official in regard to it. The latter said he had heard of the report, but was personally unaware that such a law existed. A thorough search was made through the State Constitution, but there was nothing to be found in it which affected TWEED's case. The revised statutes were next looked over, and after some trouble the following clauses were reached:

> Chapter VII., title 11, section 6. Every member of the Legislature shall be privileged from arrest on civil process during his attendance at the session of the House to which he shall belong, *except* a process issued in any suit brought against him for any *forfeiture, misdemeanor, a breach of trust in any office or place of trust held by him.*
>
> SEC. 7. Each member shall enjoy the like privilege for the space of fourteen days previous to any such session, and also while going and returning from such session, provided the time of such going or returning do not exceed fourteen days.
>
> SEC. 10. No officer of either House, while in actual attendance upon the House, shall be liable to arrest on civil process.

This act was passed in 1830, at a time when the majority of civil suits were commenced by arrests. TWEED's privilege from arrest depends somewhat on the form of the suit brought against him.

TOM FIELDS.

Continuation of the Argument on the Motion to Vacate the Order of Arrest—The Papers Taken.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 27.—The argument was resumed today before Judge LEARNED on the motion to vacate the order of arrest of THOMAS C. FIELDS. The Court met at 10 o'clock, but with the exception of the Court and counsel, there was no one present.

Mr. PECKHAM continued the case for the People, and charged, as Mr. STRAHAN had done yesterday, that the object of the defense, as stated by the counsel, was not to obtain a reduction of bail of the defendant, but to secure his discharge from arrest, that he might take his seat in the next Legislature. The question of fact raised by the affidavit of Mr. FIELDS does not affect the motion made, but it is desired that the affidavit shall be published, that the people may read the defense of Mr. FIELDS. The question of discharge is already raised upon a demurrer to the order, and will in its regular way reach the Court and be decided. The law provides a proper manner in which to decide this question, and this Court will not interfere in this irregular manner to take away the rights of the people. The point is not properly raised on a motion. Our affidavit shows a state of facts upon which it is fair to found a belief that the defendant in this case is guilty of grave violations of the law, and it is not just that for the purpose of giving Mr. FIELDS a fair record to go into the Legislature, they should be entirely ignored.

Mr. BEACH—I do not think that any question of fact enters into this case. I move as a matter of law, and upon that I think my client has a right of discharge. This affidavit was introduced as a defense of Mr. FIELD's in order that the people and the Legislature might understand his position.

Mr. PECKHAM—That is, as I understood, the object is not to obtain relief from the order, but free himself from the position that he now holds before the people, but the general allegation made by Mr. FIELDS does not know this. There is no particular contradiction of any portion of the affidavit of Mr. CONKLIN, no specific charge is denied. Of what force is this affidavit? If any portion of it is false, it is so in such general and vague terms that we could not found a charge of perjury upon it. But to proceed to the facts of the case. In 1869 the Controller had the power to audit and pay the claims due the firemen, provided they had a legal right to anything. If there was no money in the Treasury, he could issue bonds and raise it. But Mr. FIELDS knew that he had no legal right to this money. He says that the Controller was a timid man, and was afraid to endanger the claims by submitting them to him. The fact is that he knew how easy it was to get a bill through the Legislature providing for the payment of a sum of money thirty years hence, and so chose that course. As to the opinion claimed to have been given by Mr. O'GORMAN, that gentleman says that he never heard an argument in the case, that he never gave a formal opinion, but it was a mere conversation. The Court knows that prior to 1865 there was an unpaid Fire Department in the City of New-York. At that time the Metropolitan Fire law was passed. On the organization of that Department a paid service below Fifty-ninth-street was provided for. Above that street the eight old companies that had before existed there were kept in operation. They were to be paid $1,000 per year, and the men allowed to follow their usual avocations. On the 1st of January, 1868, they were disbanded; no provision for their extra pay had ever been made. In his affidavit Mr. FIELDS says that he was retained by the members of these companies in 1867. It appears, however, by the affidavit of Mr. CONKLIN that Mr. FIELDS was not retained at all, but that he sought these claims in March or April, 1868. Mr. CONKLIN states that he circulated a paper being an agreement to give FIELDS thirty-three and one-third per cent. of all that he collected, he to proceed in any manner he saw fit. There is nothing to contradict these except the general statement that Mr. FIELDS was retained by the men. The men were satisfied that they had no claims, that they were receiving $1,000 more than ever before. Mr. CONKLIN says that he had never any idea that he was entitled to anything more than he had received until he was persuaded by FIELDS that he was. Mr. FIELDS says he was retained in 1867, but the conceeded facts show that he was retained in 1868. He was appointed City Attorney in 1868, so that at the time he was retained in these cases he was already the paid official of the City, employed to protect its interests. The agreement with Mr. CONKLIN was not executed until 1868, after FIELDS was appointed Corporation counsel.

Mr. BEACH—This agreement was for the seventeen per cent.

Mr. PECKHAM—This was for the thirty-three and one-third per cent. The assignment of the seventeen per cent. was made in 1869.

Here Mr. BEACH took the agreement and read the date as March, 1867, but upon examination it was found that the paper was not executed until November, 1868.

Mr. PECKHAM—He may have made the agreement in 1867, but it was not executed until he was appointed Corporation Counsel.

Mr. PECKHAM then read from the Session laws of 1870 that no City official shall be interested in any contract in which the City is a party, and stated that the bill of 1869, providing for the payment of $50,000 to the firemen, was got through the Legislature by Mr. FIELDS without knowledge of the City authorities. When this act became a law Mr. FIELDS tried to throw out the $50,000 claim, and, unable to do that, he undertook to become a member of the Legislature in order to be able to enact a new law. Mr. FIELDS says that he took no part in the passage of the act; he says it was promoted and suggested by the Firemen's Committee. Mr. CONNOLLY is the client of the counsel in this case, why do they not introduce his affidavit if there is any truth in this statement? On the other side, we show affirmatively that the gentleman who drew the Tax Levies of that year states that no provision of the kind was in them. The Fire Department knew nothing of it. It went through in the last days of the session, in the hurry and excitement incident to that time. Some twenty days before the close of the session, and before the passage of the bill, Mr. FIELDS obtained an agreement giving him 17 per cent., in addition to 33⅓ per cent. already assigned to him. After this and holding an interest of 50 per cent. in the bill, Mr. FIELDS votes for it. Is it not fair to presume that this grant of 17 per cent. additional was obtained by Mr. FIELDS for his vote for this bill? I believe that this conduct comes within the provisions of the Bribery act. In the act of 1869 there is a power to adjust, audit and pay these claims to an amount not exceeding $50,000. There is no authority to do more. The Controller, acting under the authority of that act, did audit and pay $49,300 of the claims. There was, therefore, a sum of about $700 still remaining unpaid. There was, therefore, in the Treasury something for the act of 1871 to reach. This act of 1869 authorizes the Controller to pay the claims found to be due, but limited to a certain sum of $50,000. It is, therefore, just that the remaining sum of $700 should be applied to the claims. This is the argument that Mr. FIELDS probably used in his endeavors to pass the law of 1870, but when the bill became a law he found that its provisions covered the entire body of claims, amounting to $500,000. The Controller had exhausted his power under the act of 1869, and, therefore, the act of 1870 was necessary to obtain possession of this amount remaining. Again the act of 1870 only gave authority to pay the claims that had been audited in 1869. The question of how much was audited is a contested questiod of fact. It is claimed that a large amount of the claim was presented in 1869, but not audited. Mr. LAWRENCE's affidavit states that a number of the claims were presented for the first time in 1870, and the schedule of Mr. PARSONS was proposed in 1870, and the claims there stated to have been paid in 1869 were not presented until 1870. Nor were they audited until 1870. If this is so, where is the sanction for their payment by the act of 1870? Will the Court presume that there was in 1869 an audit for any more claims than the amount of $49,300 paid by the Controller, and vacate this order of arrest upon such a supposition in the face of the affidavits we present. The act of 1870 only authorized the payment of amounts audited, and we say that the claims audited in 1870 cannot be paid under the act. [Here Mr. PECKHAM took up the audits of 1869 in one hand and those of 1870 in the other, saying that he would not like to weigh them in any other manner. The bundle of 1869 was hardly a package, that of 1870 a bundle.]

Mr. PECKHAM called the attention of the Court to the thirteenth section of the seventh article of the Constitution. Every law which makes a tax shall be judged by its provisions, and it shall not be sufficient to refer to any other law to fix such tax, the word "additional," therefore, in the act of 1870, is explained by the unpaid sum of $700 remaining in the Controller's hands unpaid.

Mr. BEACH—Did FIELDS spend $71,000 to obtain the passage of a bill by which he could get only $700.

Mr. PECKHAM—The $71,000 was not paid to obtain the passage of the bill but to obtain the signatures to the warrant for $500,000, and it was paid after this money was obtained. There was no legislative sanction for the payment of the half million of money. If the act was unconstitutional it cannot be construed by any other acts. If under this act Mr. FIELDS had honestly proceeded, and obtained this money from the Controller, then there would be no criminal liability, but when we have shown that he had been carrying out a fraudulent scheme to obtain this money, we show a state of facts upon which he may be held by tee Court. As to the power to bring this action, so far as it is allied to the Tweed and Connolly case, it is already *res adjudicata* in this Court. But as the counsel place it upon somewhat different grounds I will refer to that. It is said that the case is decided by the Court of Appeals, in the case of the People *vs.* BOOTH, under the old Fire law. But there is no connection in the cases. In that case there was no alligation of collusion on the part of the City. The City claimed certain property; the Fire Commissioners claimed it, and the Attorney-General filed a bill to prevent the Commissioners from taking possession of it. In England until a very recent date, municipal and private corporations were under the same law. In 1840 this was changed, and then municipal corporations became of a public character and in the case of wrong the Attorney-General could interfere. In this country, the municipal power is merely a grant of certain rights under the supervision of the legislature. If the corporation have power and will not act, then there must be some authority to protect the interests of the people. You cannot file a bill in behalf of a citizen, but you must do it in the name of the people of the State. It has been held that the property belonging to the City of New-York, and held in a public way, is the property of the people or the State.

In explanation Mr. BEACH said: I would like, if the Court please, to answer several assertions made by the counsel of the other side. He has wrongly stated my position. The motion for the discharge made by plaintiff has two aspects. First, the papers show no cause of action against the defendant, FIELDS, in favor of any party; second, if, however, any right of action is shown against him, it does not belong to the people of the State. The plaintiff is not the real party in the interest. My proposition is strictly judicial. The defendant cannot be held by an order of arrest unless the plaintiff shows a sufficient right of action. If the Court decides that any legal right of action appears on the papers, then he should be held. If, however, this right does not appear, then the defendant is entitled to have the order vacated. It is true that the object of Mr. FIELDS in publishing his affidavit, is to give his defense the widest publicity. The fact that Mr. FIELDS was Corporation Counsel, and as such should not have become interested in these claims against the City, is not the question upon which I propose to argue this case. I propose to present it in its purely legal aspect, and leave the question of honor and propriety to the public, with whom they fairly belong. If Mr. FIELDS has acted improperly, have the people any right to bring a civil action against him? We only wish your Honor to decide upon the abstract question of law in this case. It is true that the question of discharge is upon demurrer, but but we do not wish to wait for the slow movement of that right. No man can condemn the frauds that have been lately developed in the City of New-York more heartily than we do, but that should not interfere with our application of the principles of law upon which the rights of citizens depend. The case of BOOTH settles the question that the people have no right to interfere in the dormant claims of the City of New-York. The Attorney-General of England takes his power from the King; the Attorney-General of this State from the Legislature, and the Legislature must point out the way and authorize him to act before he can proceed. The constitutional provision cited by the counsel has no application here. The law of 1870 provides for imposing no tax, but if it did it would only be unconstitutional in the clause providing for the tax.

Mr. REYNOLDS then proceeded to answer the counsel for the people. The counsel on the other side seem to claim in general terms that the people have a right to step in and interfere in about every lawsuit in which a Municipal corporation is a party. This is singular law and a singular right. In this country the right of a corporation is only that of an individual, no more, no less. The counsel claim that we do not specifically deny the affidavit of Mr. CONKLIN. They admit that we do generally, but complain that we are not particular enough. Now how does the case stand? Mr. CONKLIN comes into court, confesses himself a thief, and tries by an affidavit to break the reputation of one whom he claims to be an associate in his wrong-doings. If CONKLIN is to be believed at all, he has already stated under oath that he is a party to an atrocious fraud; has been to the Controller's office, sworn that the claims upon which this action rests were good, and takes the money on them. Is such a man to be believed? Does the counsel mean to charge that Mr. FIELDS obtained his nomination and election upon the allegation that he proposed to go to the Legislature and commit a fraud?

Mr. PECKHAM—It was his intention to commit this fraud, and for that purpose he ran for office.

Mr. REYNOLDS—The counsel, then, does not mean what his statement does suppose. This act was passed while Mr. FIELDS was a member of the Legislature. It passed the Senate and was signed by the Governor, in neither of which places had Mr. FIELDS power to act. Does the counsel claim that the mere fact of Mr. FIELDS being a member of the Assembly of 1870 gives the people a right to bring a civil suit against him for any act of that body?

Judge LEARNED—I do not understand that any such claim is made here.

Mr. REYNOLDS—Then why is this statement made?

Judge LEARNED—To show fraud.

Mr. REYNOLDS—Then assume that Mr. FIELDS did corrupt work in the Legislature, what right, then, has this civil claim here?

Mr. BEACH—What is the fraud, if your Honor please?

Judge LEARNED—It is claimed that the money was obtained by a series of fraudulent acts, and that this action is to develop that fact.

Mr. BEACH—Then he obtained the money through fraudulent acts.

Judge LEARNED—It is a part of a scheme to obtain money fraudulently.

Mr. REYNOLDS—It appears that Mr. FIELDS was employed to collect the claims for the firemen. This was done before he was Corporation Counsel. Does the counsel propose to state that because a man takes a public position he is obliged to give up his previous professional business? Mr. FIELDS did not defend these claims; he had certain duties, and this was not one of them. The claims were made against the City in 1867, or early in 1868. The parties interested had the right to employ counsel and to go to the Legislature. They did this in 1868 and failed. In 1869 they succeeded. The Controller was authorized to examine and audit the claims and to pay $50,000 on them. This was fully and fairly done. Mr. FIELDS could go before the Controller and present the claims without any implication of his honor and dignity. The counsel consider that up to the amount of $50,000 the claims were legally paid. The firemen were not satisfied with this, and wanted more. The Controller took their claims, but not having the funds to pay them, they went to the Legislature. There Mr. FIELDS is connected with the case. The affidavits do not charge that he interested himself in the case. He did not present the bill. If this is so, what right has the counsel to charge that Mr. FIELDS got himself elected to obtain passage of this bill? Mr. FIELDS' affidavit says that he had nothing to do with the bill, and the plaintiff does not contradict it. I did not know there was any peculiar form of audit required. It is claimed that it must be in writing. Of all the claims, the papers only show that twenty-eight were sent in 1870, and and they before the law was passed. When the act of 1870 was passed the Controller merely re-examined the audits, and upon that the statement of Mr. PARSONS was made.

Mr. PECKHAM—What about the items paid in 1870, and first presented in that year?

Mr. REYNOLDS—The great mass of claims were audited before the payment of the $49,300. The twenty-eight were presented in 1870, and, I think, were audited before the passage of the act. Mr. FIELDS, in his affidavit, says that the claims were all audited before the act of 1870.

The Judge took the papers and reserved decision.

A. OAKEY HALL.

The Grand Jury Hard at Work—An Indictment to be Forthcoming.

It is reported that Judge BEDFORD's Grand Jury is busily engaged in framing a bill against Mayor HALL, and that Mr. O'CONOR is opposing the action zealously. There is but little room to doubt, however, that an indictment will be found within a few days.

CHARLES E. WILBOUR.

The Last of the New-York Printing Company—Its Property to be Sold.

It will be remembered that various establishments of the New-York Printing Company and Manufacturing Stationers of New-York, were seized on Dec. 14, by the Sheriff, on a civil suit, instituted by the Ocean Bank, for a note of defendants to the amount of $109,339 87, lodged in that bank and protested. It was deemed advisable by the Sheriff, after putting his deputies in possession, to allow the work of the Companies to proceed as usual.

This course was prompted by the fact that between 2,000 and 3,000 persons would be thrown out of employment if the property on the premises was taken away. As about a fortnight has elapsed and no accommodation has been offered by the defendants in the suit, the plaintiffs have become tired of waiting, and yesterday the following notice was publicly displayed in the basement of the County Court-house.

> By virtue of a certain writ of execution to me directed and delivered, I will expose for sale at public vendue, on Friday, the 5th day of January, 1872, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, commencing at No. 85 Centre-street; from thence to No. 85 Duane-street: thence to the type-foundry corner of Franklin-street and Centre-street; thence to No. 213 East Twelfth-street; all the property of the New-York Printing Company, consisting of a large and general assortment of printing presses, lithographic plates and stones, steam engines and boilers, machinery, safes, desks, counters, heating apparatus, &c.
>
> MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Sheriff.
>
> W. H. BURNS, Deputy-Sheriff.

The various establishments of this once great monopoly—the most extensive concern of the kind in the City—are situated as follows: New-York Printing Company's buildings, Nos. 81, 83, and 85 Centre-street, No. 15 Vandewater-street, St. Mark's-place and Avenue A, and Worth-street, near Centre; Manufacturing Stationers of New-York, No. 85 Duane-street. The two concerns are identical, and controlled by CORNELIUS CORSON and CHARLES E. WILBOUR, in the interest of the Ring. WM. M. TWEED directly at first, and then through his son, received a lion's share.

CORSON and WILBOUR, it has been rumored for some days past, have fled the City to escape probable indictments by the Grand Jury. Diligent inquiry yesterday failed to discover a clue to their whereabouts. What is left of the business of this mammoth Ring concern has been managed by Mr. MCMULLIN, a clerk of CORSON's, and one of the officials of the Bureau of Elections.

It is stated by the employes of the concern that large sums of money are owing to it from the City for supplies of stationery and printing and book-binding. The work done by them for the Corporation is of the most extravagant character, and "fancy prices" have been demanded for its execution.

Abundant evidences of fraud have also been found in their accounts with the City, the *exposé* of which has been fully made in the TIMES.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Christmas had a merry keeping in Utah, despite the storm.

Garroters have appeared on the streets of Salt Lake.

MICHAEL MCGRATH, of Salem, Mass., was killed yesterday while crossing a railroad track.

JOHN R. PEARSON, of Woburn, Mass., cut his throat on Tuesday night.

The abundant rains in California insure bountiful harvests in 1872.

There were in store, in Chicago, on the 23d inst., 5,218,000 bushels of grain.

A report says the Chicago *Republican* will be merged in the Chicago *Post* on Saturday next.

Cape Town, South Africa, is thronged with arriving and returning fortune-hunters.

The Connecticut Democratic State Convention is called for Tuesday, Feb. 6.

A fire occurred last evening in the Harvard Sugar Refinery, Water-street, East Cambridge, Mass. Loss $30,000.

There are further reports of snow-slides attended with loss of life in the mining cañons of Utah.

WM. THURMOND, a school-teacher, was shot and killed by J. WOODWARD at Lehi, Utah, on Monday. WOODWARD was the aggressor.

J. LIBERTE, a Frenchman, was killed in Lowell, Mass., by falling down-stairs on Tuesday.

Several Nova Scotia vessels are quarantined in the West Indies in consequence of cholera reports.

The payment, without rebate of interest, due 1st of January on United States bonds, began yesterday.

Rev. ROBT. J. BRECKINRIDGE died at 5 o'clock last evening at his home in Danville, Ky.

Mr. BRAND, President of the African Free States, has issued a formal protest against the transfer of the diamond fields to Great Britain.

Discoveries of gold are reported in the Transvaal Republic, Africa. The diamond-pickers were leaving for the gold country.

Hon. MURRAY MORRISON, formerly of Illinois, Judge of the Seventeenth District Court, died in Los Angeles, Cal., last week.

WM. A. WHITTAKER, Postmaster at Bowling Green, Wood County, Ohio, was arrested yesterday, charged with embezzling money-order funds.

No trains have passed over the blockaded portion of the Union Pacific Railroad since the 21st. Most of the present difficulty is between Cheyenne and Rawlins Station.

The residence of C. A. WOODS, of Pittsburg, at Wheatland, Penn., was destroyed by fire on Christmas Day, and two servant girls were burned to death.

The ferry-boat succeeded in breaking a track at Poughkeepsie, yesterday, and the river there is open again. The weather is growing cold again.

An old colored man named GEORGE ADAMS was run over and instantly killed by a freight-train on the Harlem Railroad, yesterday, at Ghent station.

It is reported that all the British troops except a few artillerymen will be withdrawn in the Spring from Halifax, N. S., the only garrisoned city in the Dominion.

The President has appointed ROBERT H. LAMBORNE, of Wyoming, to represent, in part, that territory at the centennial celebration of American indpendence at Philadelphia in 1876.

President GRANT yesterday received a telegram from Covington, Ky., stating that his father is improving, and that his physicians consider him out of danger.

The Executive Committee of the Massachusetts State Temperance Alliance have elected Rev. A. A. MINER President, and adopted an address urging continued moral action.

The French Minister of the Interior proposes to increase the stringency of the laws and regulations for the control of the Press, with the approval of the President.

Sunday evening, during the absence of the family the residence of J. C. WARD, in Madisonville, Ohio, was robbed by burglars of $50,000 in bank notes.

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.

A Sharp Encounter with Cuban Insurgents.

Valmaseda's Threat Against Women, White and Black.

Celestial Self-Complacency of the Chinese Disturbed.

Latest Bulletin from the Sandringham Invalid.

Defeat of the Income Tax in the French Assembly.

Death of a Catholic Cardinal and Bishop of Palestine.

CUBA.

A Battle, and a Spanish Colonel Among the Killed—Valmaseda Issues a Proclamation Against Insurgent Women.

HAVANA, Dec. 27.—An engagement has recently taken place near Manzanillo, in which the Spanish Colonel, OBREGON, was killed. Captain-General VALMASEDA has issued a proclamation, in which he says the offer of pardon to the insurgents cannot last forever. He now gives notice that every insurgent captured after the 15th of January will be shot, and those surrendering after that date will be sentenced to perpetual imprisonment. The negro men are to be treated the same as the whites. All negro women captured will be delivered to their owners, and will be compelled to wear a chain for four years, and all white women captured in the woods after the 15th of January will be banished from the country. The chiefs of insurgent bands will be allowed to surrender until the 15th of January under the conditions hitherto granted.

A communication from the authorities of Cienfuegos has been received in this city. The document says:

> "The father of Dr. HOWARD came here as a colonist with his sons, and received lands from the Government as a recompense. Subsequently he was appointed a Commissary of Police, and thereby became a Government official. Dr. HOWARD was always considered a Spaniard, but never held an office, being a physician. On the 10th of January, 1870, he took out a Police document, the same as is issued to Spaniards, and made no objection to it."

CHINA.

Progress Stirring the Slumbering Nation—The Schoolmaster in Demand.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—Dispatches from Shanghai announce that the Chinese Government has determined to follow the example of the Japanese, and send young men to England and the United States to be educated in the schools of those countries.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Disappointment Over the Slowness of His Recovery—The Queen Visits Sandringham.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—Queen VICTORIA left Windsor for Sandringham in a special train at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The noon bulletin from Sandringham says the Prince of WALES passed a quiet night, but that convalescence is retarded by a painful affection over the left hip, accompanied by feverishness. No inquietude is felt as to the Prince's condition, but regret and disappointment at the slowness of his recovery are generally expressed. Hopes had been raised that the Prince would be able to go out before the end of the Holidays, and preparations for public rejoicings had been made. The non-realization of these expectations throws a damper on the festivities of the season.

FRANCE.

Defeat of the Income Tax—Gen. Sherman and Lieut. Grant—Ladies of Strasbourg and the Indemnity.

PARIS, Dec. 27.—In the National Assembly today, the proposed income tax was again under discussion. The Minister of Finance, M. POUYER-QUERTIER, denounced the measure as arbitrary and inquisitorial, and cited Lord BROUGHAM and President GRANT in support of his remarks. In the course of some allusions to England, the Minister asserted that she was only a free-trader where there was no competition. M. WOLOSKI's proposal for the imposition of a general income tax was finally voted upon, and was rejected by a large majority. M. DE GOULARD, the new French Minister to Italy, will leave for Rome on the 10th of January. Gen. WILLIAM T. SHERMAN and Lieut. FREDERICK D. GRANT, son of President GRANT, are expected to arrive in this city to-morrow. The ladies of Strasbourg have organized a committee to receive subscriptions toward the payment of the French indemnity to Germany.

AUSTRIA.

Opening of the Reichsrath—The Budget—A Diplomatic Dinner.

VIENNA, Dec. 27.—The session of the Austrian Reichsrath was opened today, but the Emperor's speech will not be delivered until to-morrow. The estimates of the Minister of Finance for the coming fiscal year were submitted, and give the probable expenditures at 359,000,000 of florins against a revenue of 398,000,000. Prince KARL AUERSPERG has been appointed President of the Upper House of the Reichsrath.

Hon. JOHN JAY, the American Minister, dined with the Premier, Count ANDRASSY, last week. Representatives of all the European Powers were present on the occasion.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Death of a Roman Cardinal—Reinforcements for the Spaniards in Spain.

ROME, Dec. 27.—Cardinal AMAT DI SAN FILIPPO E. SOSSO, Bishop of Palestine and Vice-Chancellor of the Holy Roman Church, is dead. He was elevated to the cardinalate in 1837, and died at the age of seventy-eight years.

MADRID, Dec. 27.—A regiment of Chasseurs sailed today from Santander to join the Spanish Army in Cuba. His Majesty, King AMADEUS, was present and made a farewell speech to the troops, causing immense enthusiasm.

Christmas Festivities at the Eleventh Ward Boys' Lodging-House.

The newsboys, bootblacks, and others, lodging at the Eleventh Ward Home, had two or three hours of genuine enjoyment last evening. A programme had been arranged by their Superintendent, Mr. LOVELL, assisted by Miss CHANDLER, in which the boys themselves were made prominent actors. Recitations were delivered, songs sung, and instrumental music given by the inmates, all of which was heartily applauded by their comrades.

After the preliminary exercises, the lads repaired to the dining-hall, and partook of a good dinner of meats, pudding and fruit. The rooms were tastefully decorated with evergreens and flags, and much credit is due the Matron, Mrs. LOVELL, for the excellent manner in which the feast was served.

CHINA.

Arrival of Elephants—Preparations for the Emperor's Marriage—A Japanese Embassy in Pekin—New Lights and Old Fogies—Harmless Superstitions.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PEKIN, Thursday, Oct. 26, 1871.

Pekin has found a new sensation. Three elephants—two live and one dead—have arrived in this capital, as an acknowledgment of vassalship on the part of the Emperor of Cochin-China. VAN AMBURG'S menagerie has never visited this hub of the universe, and a French circus which came over last year from Siberia was ordered to give it a wide berth. The people never see anything more strange than the Boatian camel, which carries their coals from the neighboring mountains, making a journey of twenty miles in two days, and superseding the necessity of railways. They have accordingly watched the approach of the elephants with great interest; and their curiosity has had time to grow to enormous dimensions, for those unwieldy animals have been more than half a year on the way.

As they entered the confines of each province the Governor always received them with official honors, and reported their progress to His Majesty, who caused stables of palatial extent to be fitted up for their reception. He has, it is understood, conferred on them an official grade, so that they take rank among the Mandarins of the Empire—reminding us of the horse of CALIGULA and the beef of CHARLES II. The bestowment on them of human dignities is owing to a belief that they possess something like human intelligence. Their keepers talk to them as they do to one another; and, before setting out, formally asked them to signify by a nod of the head their willingness to enter the dominions of the Grand Khan.

These are not the first elephants that have been in Pekin—immemorial custom requiring that they shall be kept near the Court to draw the car of the Emperor, when as high priest of the Empire he officiates in some of the more imposing of the sacrificial ceremonies. But of such a pageant the oldest inhabitant now has scarcely any recollection—the latest predecessors of these animals having died in the reign of TANKWANG, and the state of the country since then having been too much disturbed to admit of their being replaced.

The present pair are, therefore, doubly welcome, as restoring the pomp of the ancient ritual, and serving as an emblem of the peace and tranquillity of the provinces through which they have passed.

Their native country is, however, far from quiet. Half of it was long ago torn by the French from under the protecting ægis of China; and powerful bodies of rebels are now in arms on the confines of this Empire. Chinese troops have been operating against them with a degree of success which has been loudly vaunted; but there is room to question the reality of those boasted victories, as the Governor of an adjoining province now recommends the Emperor not to trouble himself as to what may happen beyond the borders, and to leave Annam to its fate, notwithstanding its tribute of elephants. This gives us some light on the relations of China to Annam, a subject on which Secretary SEWARD endeavored without very much success to extract information from Prince KUNG.

These elephants—I am not yet quite ready to dismiss them—are to be employed, it is said, in the pageantries of the Imperial marriage. That event was till recently supposed to be fixed for April of the next year; though it is now probable that, for State reasons, it will be postponed. The occupant of the throne is a minor—just sixteen years of age—and the Government is administered in his name by the Empress Dowager.

During his minority it is understood that the envoys of foreign Powers will not press the question of admission to the Court. It may, therefore, be thought by his guardians a sufficient reason for prolonging his minority, if by so doing they can keep the "barbarians" out, not to speak of the less patriotic motive of keeping themselves in.

In the meantime his future consort has been selected, and is undergoing a careful training in the etiquette of Court life. For three years the looms of Nankin, Hongchau and Canton have been engaged on the silks and satins for her bridal trousseau, and just now they are announced as completed, at a cost of near half a million in our money. And already the imagination of the people begins to be dazzled from afar by the prospect of the Imperial nuptials. They tell of preparations on a magnificent scale, which are to realize all that we have dreamed of barbaric splendor. For instance, while the bridegroom, who has the sun for his emblem, goes forth in a car drawn by elephants; his bride, who represents the moon, is to be borne to her palace in a palanquin composed entirely of strings of pearls.

A sensation scarcely second to that of the elephants, has been produced by the arrival of a Japanese Embassy. For three hundred years the two nations have had no intercourse, if we except the annual visit to Japan of a few trading junks—the entire trade being limited to a single port in each country. Prior to that time they were not on terms of such distant courtesy—Kublai Khan, in the thirteenth century, having lost an army of about a hundred thousand men in attempting to conquer the island empire—and the brave islanders taking their revenge two centuries later by making a descent upon China, and occupying the whole coast from the promontory of Shantung down to the port of Amoy. Such terror did they inspire by their marauding incursions that for many years, it is said, a mere rumor of their approach was sufficient to cause the people to trample each other to death in seeking to make good their escape. Never did Anglo-Saxon stand in more mortal terror of the Northern Vikings.

Nor have the Chinese much reason to feel gratified by the arrival of the Japs at this time, even though they come on a pacific mission. *Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes* is their sentiment, if not their language. And well may it be so. For their lively neighbors are outstripping them in the race of improvement. Having developed a positive passion for steamers, and already learned to fight with iron-clads, they would prove formidable antagonists if they should take a notion to invade the Flowery Land. To their minds the idea is a familiar one, and it is said the Japanese have already been heard to express their anticipations of the conquest of China. From such a calamity this unwarlike people will not be secured by their ships or forts. Their commerce is their safeguard; and the great European Powers will be their protectors as long as they find it profitable to be so.

Prince DATE, the Japanese Envoy, was well received, and succeeded in making a treaty to his satisfaction—containing, indeed, similar stipulations to those of the treaties with Occidental Powers, with, at least, one important difference, viz.: That each nation waives the claim of exterritoriality for those of its subjects who may be residing in the country of the other, and away from a seaport. It was supposed an attempt would be made to inveigle the Japanese Prince into compliance with that degrading ceremonial into which the Chinese endeavored to dragoon Mr. WARD, in 1859. The attempt, if made, was not successful, for the Prince went away without having seen the "Dragon face," or prostrating himself at the foot of the Throne—not, however, without first calling at the various Legations, enrolling himself in the diplomatic corps, and placing himself *en rapport* with the representatives of Western civilization. This visit marks an epoch, and reminds us pleasantly of the agency of our own country in drawing that enterprising people out of their misanthropic seclusion.

As for the Chinese, instead of advancing in the line of progress just at present, they seem rather inclined to beat a retreat. Fortunately the ratchet wheel of treaty stipulation is behind them to prevent their revolution from going backward with a sudden and disastrous recoil. Disappointing this certainly is, but disheartening it should not be. It was hardly to be expected that this ancient people would renounce the traditions of their fathers, and adopt the ideas of the younger West without a struggle. Among such a mass of human beings, without railway, telegraph, or newspaper, new ideas circulate but slowly. Still new ideas do circulate, and now and then we see evidence that they are making a decided impression in influential quarters.

Some years ago, it will be recollected, an effort was made by Prince KUNG, and his associates, to induce members of the Imperial Academy, the Hanlin and others of the highest literary grade, to become students in a new institution for the cultivation of what is here called Western science. The very name was unpopular. The noted scholars of the Empire scouted the idea of learning from men whom they were accustomed to regard as "barbarians;" and Cabinet Ministers and Imperial Censors united in denouncing the measure as revolutionary in tendency, and derogatory to the dignity of China.

A measure of a more revolutionary character is now proposed by YINGKOE, one of the Tartar Viceroys, viz.: To add a branch to the civil service examination system for the special encouragement of scientific studies among the learned and influential classes. The Emperor referred the question to the Board of Rites—the official guardians of ancient routine. They, of course, reported against it, alleging that they feared there would be none prepared to come over if they were invited; that old custom was opposed to such a course; that it would be better for such students to be matriculated in the Confucion College—at the same time informing His Majesty that the said College has a department for mathematics, (which, however, is dormant, if not dead,) and reminding him that one of his illustrious ancestors prepared and published a cyclopedia of mathematical science, which was to be the "standard for all ages."

Thus the movement was checked, but not extinguished. There are other men high in position who have it at heart, and who will revive it, perhaps in a more effective form. In the meantime we know that steps are being taken under the auspices of the Viceroy of Nanking to send a select corps of young men to America for education, as the Japanese have done. This is at the instance of Mr. YUNG WING, a native gentleman, who was educated at Yale College.

These movements and others of an auspicious character are lost sight of amid the roar and tumult of popular hostility.

The form which the anti-foreign feeling has assumed this year, is a belief that all foreigners, and especially missionaries, are engaged in the distribution of poisonous drugs. Those drugs which they call "genii powders," it is asserted, possess the power of causing death or insanity, after any lapse of time, at the option of the operator; and that the inhuman barbarian, in order to do his work more thoroughly, has set about poisoning the wells and other fountains of water. Men have been captured and executed, who confessed (under torture) that they had been so engaged at the instigation of foreigners. Of the terrific excitement and its sad results you have, doubtless, heard long since. The whole thing is a plot of certain classes for political ends to play on the credulity and fears of an ignorant populace. How feasible the attempt to do so is not only obvious from the "tragedy" of last year; but it has just now received a fresh illustration at the very spot where that melancholy drama was enacted. The scene of the present year (at Tient-sin, I mean,) is decidedly comic, but not the less instructive for all that. That port, you know, was visited during the Summer with a succession of disastrous floods. Of this calamity the wise men of the city sought in vain for the cause, until some one picked from the Grand Canal a curious little water-snake. This miserable little reptile they identified as an avatar of the Golden Dragon, the God of Rain; and, bearing him in triumph to one of the principal temples, they installed him among the deities of the city. All the great officers did him homage, and officers and people have for some weeks been endeavoring to appease his wrath by sacrificial offerings and theatrical exhibitions.

How much are such people above the snake worshipers of Western Africa or the votaries of Apis in ancient Egypt? When such people tear down the houses of missionaries, on the ground of their poisoning wells and streams, it only furnishes a stronger plea in favor of Missions—just as the hostility of an insane man to his physician proves most strongly his need of medicine. Dr. WILLIAMS, the distinguished author of the *Middle Kingdom*, is going to Shanghai next week to superintend the printing of a Chinese dictionary, on which he has been engaged for ten years.

Q.

GEORGIA.

The Recent Election for Governor—Why the Republicans Abandoned Their Intention to Run a Candidate.

Col. HENRY P. FARROW, one of the leading Republican opponents of Ex-Gov. BULLOCK, of Georgia, has published a letter explaining why the Republicans of that State abandoned their intention of running a candidate for Governor at the late special election. The letter has been called forth by the incomplete publication of correspondence between him and another Republican of the State, and its essential portion is contained in the following extract:

"There was at one time every indication that there would be a Republican candidate in the field. A caucus was held at the Capitol early in the session, which had for its object the reorganization of the Republican Party, and the nomination of a suitable man for candidate for Governor in the recent election. That meeting was composed of such men as Ex-Gov. JAMES JOHNSON, Hon. JOHN S. BIGBY, Judge J. R. PARROTT, Hon. Madison Bell, Col. R. L. MOTT, and a large number of other gentlemen from different portions of the State, who have been in no way connected with the Bullock ring, and whose interests are identical with the interests of the people of Georgia. A series of such meetings were held, which resulted in a partial reorganization of the party, the resignation of FOSTER BLODGETT as Chairman of the State Central Committee, and the actual nomination at one time of Hon. JAMES ATKINS for Governor. Those who participated in these meetings realize the fact that the shameful administration of Gov. BULLOCK has driven thousands of the best men in the State out of our party, and though we had not the power to rescue the party from his control while he was possessed of the immense power and patronage of the Executive, yet since he has abdicated that office, with all of its power, and fled the country dishonored, yet, "unwept, unhonored and unsung," we are determined to reorganize the party upon a basis not hostile to the interests of Georgia. We determined to go before the people upon the broad proposition that the Republican Party, as a party, is not responsible for the conduct of a Governor who, after being elected, turned his back upon the true Republicans, and coalesced with corrupt Democrats, betrayed in every essential particular the confidence of the party, imposed upon the confidence and credulity of the less-informed Republicans, only to use them for purposes and ends they knew not of, and when he could no longer use the power of his office, and the misplaced confidence of his party for the promotion of his own selfish purposes, has fled from his party and his country.

Such being our convictions and our purposes, we desired to have a candidate against whom no charge could be truthfully made of any complicity with any of BULLOCK'S schemes, a man of unimpeachable private character, a Republican and a gentleman. We centred upon Col. ATKINS as the man, and a large number of us, from all portions of the State, addressed him a letter asking him to take the field. The exceeding short space of time intervening before the election precluded the possibility of a general canvas, a considerable portion of the party were unwilling to enter the canvass from a doubt as to the constitutionality of the election law, and under all the circumstances Col. ATKINS declined making the contest. His reasons for not running were satisfactory to us, and all purpose of running a candidate was abandoned. There never was, at any time, any purpose of running Col. ATKINS, or any one else, secretly. We are progressing with the work of reorganization for the approaching campaign of 1872, when we will show to the people of Georgia that the Democracy (or at least those styling themselves Democrats) are as deeply implicated in BULLOCK'S schemes as the Republican Party can possibly be. We will show that the wrongs perpetrated upon the people during Gov. BULLOCK'S administration were not perpetrated by the Republican Party proper, but by unholy combinations between BULLOCK and Democrats, and some of us were ready to make that showing before the people in the recent election. There are none of us who recognize the true relations of the people to the Government, and are at all times ready to bow in humble obedience to their supreme will. Conscious of no crime upon the people, we have no fears in facing them; and while some talk of there being no freedom of speech in Georgia there are those of us who have exercised that inestimable right in the past to the fullest extent by the boldest advocacy of the principles of National Republicanism over the entire State without any molestation whatever, and, Providence permitting, we will do so again."

ITALY.

The Municipality of Rome—Features of the Capital—The City's Inhabitants—Outdoor Scenes—The Newspaper Press—Progress of Excavations—The King's Movements—The Clergy in Rome.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Tuesday, Dec. 5, 1871.

The municipality of Rome, although reformed, is not yet a model of civic administration. Mendicancy is as common as in former years, and quite as many cases are reported of the use of the knife. The *Sbirri* of the Pope had a reputation for brutality not to be looked for in the guardians of order in a Christian city. Now the carbineers and others of the civil and military police, brought here from Tuscany and other parts of Italy, are content to stand apart and be admired in their handsome uniforms and persons. As for the streets, the Councilmen seem to give more attention to changing their names so as to destroy the memories of Papal control than to remove the impurities which were the real discredit to the old Government. The pavement has not yet been restored, and in bad weather, what with filth and wet and an uneven surface, I know no discomforts of a similar kind to surpass them, except those to be found in the lower parts of the City of New-York. The cafés, upon which the Italians so much depend, are not yet much improved in Rome. The café, in Latin cities, is a combination of the club-house, reading and conversation room, and public exchange. It belongs, among these populations, to a habit of life which will probably not for a long time be changed. In Florence, of late years, the cafés have been made large and elegant, and ornaments to what it was believed would long be the capital city—deserving also the praise of being as clean as it is easy, for such places to be kept, in a country of smokers and spitters. The Florentines are never tired of extolling the administrative qualities of the Mayor of their city—the Commendatore PERRUZI—one of the most efficient among such officers to be found anywhere. Rome has lately had some difficulty in the choice of a Syndic. Among the others named, was the Marquis GAVOTTI, who it was believed and hoped would accept the office. Had not the Marquis declined, one of our fair countrywomen would have been lady Mayoress of Rome, as the wife of the Marquis GAVOTTI is an American.

ROME'S POPULATION.

Formerly, at this season, Rome was in the possession of foreign visitors; of whom those speaking our language was in the majority. Now, the city is in possession of Italians themselves, from all parts of the Peninsula. The jumble of dialects is greater than anything I ever knew at Florence at the time of the general eruption. One hears the outlandish jargon of the Piedmontese, the Venetian simper, the gibber of the Neapolitans, and the ridiculous pronounciation of the letter C of the Florentines. All claim to speak the language of DANTE and BOCCACCIO, and the educated classes in the whole of Italy may justly claim to use a common tongue; but the unlettered herd have their first great lesson still to learn—that of a systematic acquaintance with the language of their now united country.

OUT-DOOR SCENES.

Rome may be called the city of one street, for in the afternoon, in good weather, when there is a general turn out of fine equipages, the Corso is so crowded as to render movement difficult. Great avenues to run across the city are planned and the execution of the work promised, but only on paper has yet any progress been made. Rome is a vast labaryuth of narrow, crooked streets, and there is need for daylight to be let in. The city, in the low parts, is like a great sponge, and the quantity of moisture absorbed is so considerable as to need many days of sunny weather for it to be dried up. In planning new constructions, where to get building-materials becomes one of the subjects of inquiry. The quarries used by the ancient Romans will have to be reopened, for most of them have for a long time been lost or covered up. The famous Roman cement seems to have passed away with the quality which it typified in the Roman character. The mortar of which modern Rome is built has little adhesive force. The walls are enormously thick, but the buildings have a shaky, shoddy character, and more than once an evening-dance has threatened to bring down a whole floor. In time the new managers will find a way, and natives and foreigners will be comfortably and securely housed.

THE NEWSPAPER PRESS.

The streets are noisy with the cries of newspaper-venders, and Rome has become what Florence was, the central market for the sale of such wares. Of good, bad and indifferent quality, eighteen daily newspapers are now printed here. Several of these represent clerical opinion; the old party, availing itself of the privilege of free discussion to promulgate its own views. An intemperance of tone is sometimes indulged, which obliges the authorities to interfere, and by penalties prove that there is a limit to disloyal discussion, beyond which the writers cannot be allowed to go. On the whole, the friends of the Papacy have little cause to complain, for they enjoy a liberty of writing which, when they were in power, they would on no account accede to others.

PROGRESS OF EXCAVATIONS.

Whoever takes a walk in the Roman Forum observes that considerable progress has been made with the excavations during the past year. The exclusive direction of this work is left with Signor ROSA, who had the care of the digging out of that part of the palace of the CAESARS which formerly belonged to LOUIS NAPOLEON. Since the site of that vast ruin has become the property of the Italian Government the liberal sum of $60,000 has been set apart to have the whole area uncovered. There is reason to believe that after this the work of excavation and archæological research will go on with more energy, and with a better regulated system than before, and from time to time we shall have occasion to report the discoveries made. Foreigners take great interest in these studies, and the archæological associations established here—particularly the English and German—are doing considerable to stimulate inquiry and efforts for new explorations. Under the Papal Government the work went on languidly, and the thimbleful of soil here and there removed, was rather to give the pauper population something to do than prompted by any serious purpose of promoting the ends of science. There are, doubtless, as many fragments of ruin still buried under the accumulated earth-deposits of a thousand years as have already been uncovered. I shall return to the subject, as there may be need to make mention of new steps taken.

PARLIAMENT.

The number of Senators and Deputies present at the opening of Parliament was larger than was expected. Every day some of these are straggling off, and the prospect is that not much will be accomplished in the way of legislation before another year. It is found that the Deputies' Chamber is ill-suited, in its present unfinished state, to the needs of the members, and the Senators have offered to the Lower House the use of their room in another part of the city. Rome has ended its *festa*, and settled down into its normal life, and there is nothing to remind one of the late jubilation except the arches of gas-pipe which span the Corso through its whole length, like the iron ribs and girders of a railway station.

THE KING'S MOVEMENTS.

The King is about to set off for Florence, where he will remain until the first day of the new year, when, according to custom, he will receive the felicitations—this time in Rome—of the higher officers of the Government, and the foreign Ministers residing at this Court. The King and Prince Royal, with several cavaliers as guests, went on a hunting excursion near Capua last week, and boars, foxes and other wild prey of the swamps and thickets of that region were slain in considerable numbers. This robust habit is almost a necessity of the King's life, and never has he worn an aspect of more rosy vigor than now.

THE CLERGY IN ROME.

The priests wander about Rome with a look of depression on their faces. They no longer feel at home, and the City of the Church has become a strange habitation. There is an overwhelming sense of humiliation, but they by no means renounce hope. Their faith is fixed in help to come from Catholic populations beyond the borders of Italy. If there are any among them inclined to be friendly to the new Italy, they are to be found in the ranks of the inferior clergy. The Cardinals and Bishops only see in a reformed State a diminution of their own power. To them, the poorer priests are underlings, accepting with humility every decree; but there is now hope of escaping from such servitude, with a field of usefulness opening before them.

ANGELICO.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Gov. Scott's Message and Proclamation Convening the Legislature in Extra Session.

The following is Gov. SCOTT'S special message to the South Carolina Legislature, briefly alluded to by telegraph:

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 22, 1871.

To the Honorable the Members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina:

I herewith transmit for your information a proclamation convening the General Assembly at 12 o'clock noon on to-morrow, the 23d day of December, 1871, pursuant to the authority vested in me by the Constitution of the State. To adjourn and leave the Chief Magistrate and Treasurer of the State in office under a resolution accusing them of "high crimes and misdemeanors" pending in the House of Representatives, would be a most dangerous precedent, as it would enable one branch of the General Assembly, which alone can prefer charges, to paralyze the Executive arm of the State, while it denies the accused the right to meet the accusers face to face. If the pending resolution of impeachment expresses the sense of the House of Representatives, and is in their judgment warranted by the law and the facts, it is their duty to the State to so declare, and not adjourn and leave in power officers whose acts merit such charges. If the resolution does not express the sense of the House, then justice to the people and the accused imperatively demands that the House should so declare without further delay.

Very respectfully,
R. K. SCOTT, Governor.

The following is the proclamation:

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

To the Honorable the Members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina:

Whereas, Resolutions of impeachment against the Governor and the Treasurer of the State were introduced into the House of Representatives on the 18th day of December, 1871; and, whereas, by reason of a concurrent resolution adopted by the Senate and House of Representatives the General Assembly will adjourn at 3 o'clock P. M., on Friday, the 22d inst., during the pendency and consideration of the said resolution of impeachment, such adjournment to continue until the 5th day of January prox.; and, whereas, it is neither decent nor proper and is injurious to the interests of the State that such adjournment should take place while the Governor and State Treasurer are charged in a pending resolution with "high crimes and misdemeanors," without having a definite vote taken upon such charges:

Therefore, know ye that I, ROBERT K. SCOTT, Governor of the State of South Carolina, deeming this an extraordinary occasion, do, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution of said State, call upon the members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina to convene in General Assembly at the State House in the City of Columbia, at 12 o'clock, meridian, on Saturday, the 23d day of December, A. D. 1871.

In testimony whereof, &c.

(Signed,) R. K. SCOTT, Governor.
F. L. CARDOZO, Secretary of State.

EGYPT.

How Southern Illinois Came to be Thus Styled.

Judge DUFF contributes to the Shawnertown (Ill.) *Gazette* the following sketch:

"Doubtless there are yet many of the early settlers of the State who remember the remarkable Winter of 1830-31, familiarly known to them as the Winter of the 'deep snow,' (this was recently alluded to in the *Gazette*,) when the snow fell throughout the northern border counties of the State to the depth of three feet. The Winter being the longest and severest ever known in Illinois, thus causing an unusual heavy draft upon the supply of corn produced by the farmers upon the central frontier counties, most of whom were new-comers of only one, two or three years' residence in the State, but this severe and long Winter was followed by a remarkably late and backward Spring, severe frosts being frequent until the middle of May, so that there was little or no corn planted in the State in the year 1831, north of Jefferson County, until in June; this late Spring was also followed by a heavy and killing frost on the night of the 10th of September, 1831, which did considerable damage to the late crops throughout the State, but so completely ruined all the corn north of the thirty-eighth latitude that it was wholly worthless except for wintering cattle. Hence the year 1832 was the great 'corn famine' in the early history of Illinois; all the prairie counties—in fact, the entire State north of the thirty-eighth latitude—had not produced sound corn enough the year before to plant their farms in 1832; therefore, all their corn for every purpose had to be brought from some other region. Corn was shipped by the Mississippi and Illinois rivers and supplied to the adjoining counties at $2 per bushel, where it had sold in 1831 at ten cents per bushel. The counties in the extreme southern part of the State, commencing with Jefferson, and the counties east and west of it on the same latitude, and including all the counties lying south of them, owing to the peculiar friable and sandy character of the soil, their southern latitude and the absence of large prairies, were comparatively free from the effect of the late Spring and early frosts of 1831, their corn crops being unusually good. So that while corn in the central northern frontier counties, which were then Shelby, Macon, Montgomery, &c., could only be had in limited quantities at $3 and $4 per bushel, it could be bought in the lower counties at 25 cents per bushel; the result was that from the 15th of April to the last of June, 1832, there were not less than 1,000 wagon-loads of corn taken from the counties of Jefferson, Hamilton, Franklin, (then including Williamson,) Gallatin, (then including Saline,) Johnson, and other southern counties, into the counties of Clinton, Fayette, Montgomery, Macon, Shelby, and other counties in that region. This corn was bought up by such farmers of those counties as had teams sufficient to haul it, and transported in wagons. These corn-buyers generally traveled in companies of from three to six or eight wagons together, and as they bought out the corn in one county so to cause the price to advance to forty or fifty cents per bushel, the next caravan or company would travel still further south to where the corn was still cheap, until many of them penetrated Johnson and other counties bordering on the Ohio River.

These good people, after traveling such a distance, finding corn so plenty and to be had for their money, and being familiar, as the event shows, with the Bible story of the ten sons of Jacob going down to Egypt for corn, they originated this facetious answer to those who interrogated them as to their destination: "We are going to Egypt for corn," or, "we have heard there was corn in Egypt and have come to buy for ourselves and little ones," (for at that date corn-bread was the staff of life in Illinois.) This was the true origin of the term, and the cause of Southern Illinois being called Egypt. I know whereof I speak. In the Spring of 1832, I resided upon a public road passing through one of the counties I have mentioned. I saw more than a hundred wagons pass, either going for or returning with corn for the upper counties, and I know for myself that these people, after the first few weeks, seldom mentioned their business down there without making some allusion to the Bible narrative of the people of olden times going to Egypt for corn. But no living man ever heard the term Egypt applied to this part of Illinois prior to the Spring of 1833. To the people and incident above mentioned we are entitled for the name Egypt. But little did those pioneer and plain but Bible-reading farmers, whose journey down here for corn forcibly reminded them of the sons of Jacob going down into ancient Egypt to buy corn, and who, therefore, first called this part of the State Egypt, because of the abundance of corn to be found here when all other countries (to which they had access) were destitute—I say little did they imagine in thus complimenting this part of the State as the granary of Illinois they were laying the foundation for a gross slander upon the intelligence of the people who they, in the goodness and gratitude of their hearts, intended to honor and praise.

From and after the year 1832, that part of the State south of the large prairies, in colloquial conversation was often referred to as "Egypt," meaning the land of corn.

But a few years afterward the great flood of immigration from the older States set in, and the term "Egypt" was taken up by the new population, most of whom were using it without any knowledge of its origin, and, without any regard to the truth of history, sought to attribute its origin to whatever would best subserve the unhallowed ends to be obtained, and in this atmosphere alone did this term first receive its cant or opprobrious character.

But, as to the foolish and unmitigated slander upon the early settlers of the State, that they were more ignorant than those of other new countries, I will not now treat it with respect enough to enter into a refutation thereof.

Proposed Constitutional Amendments in California.

From the Sacramento Union, Dec. 15.

Several amendments to the State Constitution have already been proposed. There is one to equalize taxation, and take away from the Assessors the absolute power they now wield under the Constitution as it stands. There is another prohibiting county, town and district subsidy to railway or other corporations. These are the most important now before the Legislature. We have heard another amendment canvassed, which, in our view, is next in importance to the two above named. It is a proposition for a constitutional provision for the taxation of all railways and railway properties in the States at their full cash valuation, with a penalty added for the forfeiture of the franchise of any corporation that makes a false return. If such a proposition were submitted to the people of California, it would obtain the votes of nineteen out of every twenty.

FRANCE.

The Weather—President Thiers' Message—Movement of the Orleans Princes—Affairs in the Assembly.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Dec. 11, 1871.

The cold weather continues, and there is great suffering in Paris. All day yesterday, as for some days previous, the atmosphere was biting. This morning it moderated a little, and there came a dense fog to melt the snow and to clear the sidewalks, but about 10 o'clock it again began to freeze, and the thermometer is gradually falling. The Parisians are greatly astonished at such weather. During the siege we had some days of unparalleled cold. I shall never forget the sudden change of a year ago. During the night the troops were marched out for TROCHU'S famous attack upon Bourget, and the next morning Winter burst upon us in all its fury. That night fifteen soldiers were frozen. The spectacle presented during the day must be indelibly impressed upon the minds of all present. Fifty thousand men were kept standing under arms upon the plain between Pantin and Drancy, with an icy wind whistling across it and chilling them to the marrow. In that excessive cold a large army was kept standing in its tracks until it became perfectly useless, while the artillery alone was sent forward to engage the Germans behind their fortifications. This was why 2,500 Germans held Bourget against an army of 75,000 Frenchmen; for 50,000 infantry were left standing in the cold while the artillery charged upon intrenchments. At 3 o'clock, when that arm was used up, the infantry was too stiff to move, and it was with difficulty that it reached the city. Two weeks later, just as the bombardment began, there were other days of cold, during which thirty soldiers were frozen to death. But the cold of last year was owing to the high winds, and the thermometer did not descend at any period as low as during the past few days. On Friday evening last, it reached 17° below zero, centigrade; on Saturday, 21°, which is a degree of cold unknown here since the present century began. Indeed, we must go back to the year 1788 to find the parallel of these Siberian days. At that period, all Paris crossed the Seine on the ice; stalls and shops were set upon it for the amusement of the crowd, and the great pleasure of the moment consisted in eating a plate of fried fish upon the frozen river. The Queen, MARIE ANTOINETTE, took part in the general fête, and had herself drawn about on the ice in a sledge with a tall prow like the head of a swan. This, however, was upon the lake at Versailles, and not upon the Seine among the people. It was the last happy Winter of that unfortunate Queen, for with the break up of the ice came the general break up of the society of that period.

M. THIERS' MESSAGE.

The message of M. THIERS is still the topic of discussion in the journals, and all of them have some fault to find with it. To my mind it is about as much like a State paper as a Junior's thesis, but then we must remember the circumstances under which it was written. In spite of Gen. PRIM'S famous saying that "you cannot make a Republic without Republicans," M. THIERS seems to have come very near it, making his Republic by the Rivet proposition, a great parliamentary triumph for him, and trusting to time to make the Republicans. Time has been making them very rapidly. All accounts agree in saying that the members of the Assembly found a most terrible increase of Republican sentiment among the people, and that they came back fully impressed with the idea that something must be done. They must either pray very hard to be delivered from another Red revolution, or they must need go to work and prevent it. M. THIERS found the Deputies in a spirit of revolt against him, and, unless he had revised his message, and cut out all reference to the Republic, they would have united to overthrow him in a single session. There was nothing for him but to go over to the majority as far as possible, for in any case he is sure to have the opposition of the Republicans. There is the difficulty. The moment the Republic is considered as good as founded, the Republicans place themselves in the Opposition; they embarrass and attack the President, and because they do not want a moderate constitutional Republic, *La République Démocratique et Sociale*. The consequence of this insane folly is that the Republic is very near its end. Worn out by fatigue, and embarrassed beyond measure, it is hardly probable, from present appearances, that M. THIERS will be able to manage the majority much longer as he has done in the past. I am told that, at a reunion of the members of the Right, it was resolved to invite M. THIERS to rule by the majority and for the majority, and if he tried to dally longer in caressing the extreme men of the Left, who oppose him all the same, then he should be forced to head them, and another man appointed to the Presidency. Who that man is no one doubts, and it is because M. THIERS sees that he must either give up the Republic or his office in case the Duc D'AUMALE enters the Chamber, that he now positively refuses admission to the Prince. He threatens to resign if the Chamber admits D'AUMALE, and because he knows that the entry of the Prince would be the signal for the rallying of the majority against the Government. As M. THIERS is something between a President and a Prime Minister—a little more of the latter than of the former—he would have to fall with the first vote against the Administration.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ORLEANS PRINCES.

A few weeks ago everybody was talking of a return of NAPOLEON III., and *tout le monde* were extremely Bonapartist; today it is the turn of the ORLEANS Princes, and at no period have I seen so many men who believe that the coming man is an ORLEANS. And it must be confessed that there is a very fair prospect of seeing an ORLEANS in power within the next few weeks. It all hangs upon the merest chance. Let one or two Legitimists, for instance, find themselves insulted by the Communists of Paris, and they would go for any Government, to put an end to the Republic. Not so much that as to stop the excesses of the men who call themselves Republicans, and who are doing their level best to bring the Republic into irretrievable disgrace. The Messieurs D'ORLEANS are busy plotting from morning to night. They lost their first opportunity, and do not mean to lose another. If M. THIERS continues to deny them the right of entering the Assembly, they will resign, and go back to their constituents. They will be re-elected. The Government can defer the elections, as it has done in Corsica to prevent the election of M. ROUHER, but the day must come. Knowing this, M. THIERS may consent to the entry of the Princes, binding them, if he can, by another pledge. A glance at the situation will show that we are now living upon a volcano. A Republic in which the Republicans are the opposition, a country strongly Republican and daily growing more so, a Chamber which does not represent the feelings of the people, but which feels bound to stop Republicanism by establishing a Monarchy, and Deputies who know that they will not be re-elected voting their powers permanent for the purpose of holding office. Add to this six different parties playing at cross-purposes, and you have the last act of a drama which must be speedily "played out."

AFFAIRS IN THE ASSEMBLY.

The last session of the Assembly was a remarkable one. A young man by the name of ORDINAIRE distinguished himself in the most extraordinary manner. This gentleman is the representative of the club of one GERLOT at Lyons. He is a "pure." A young man of twenty-five, son of the ORDINAIRE who used to be called "ROCHEFORT'S porter," because he always brought forward the matters pertaining to *La Lanterne*, and a hot-headed, narrow-minded, short-sighted and unreflecting piece of self-sufficiency, M. ORDINAIRE of Lyons is a representative of the Republicans of the most rubicund type. M. ORDINAIRE affects the poet by rolling his eyes and running his hands—large enough, by the by—through his long, disordered hair; and, whether from poverty or bad taste, I am sorry to say that he wears pinchbeck jewelry and ready-made clothes. To wear false jewelry and a slop-shop suit one must have aristocratic features, hands and feet, with very distinguished manners, but I am again sorry to say that M. ORDINAIRE'S boots are somewhere between nine and fourteen, and that he has a most decided strut. It is with regret that I am obliged to add that M. ORDINAIRE'S beard is as disordered as his manners, hair, or mode of dressing, it having a decided inclination to grow in every possible direction, and in the most impossible manner. Furthermore, M. ORDINAIRE is not so handsome a man as he himself believes, and does not come under the category of the men *comme il faut*. In thus delicately tracing the silhouette of the young Deputy from Lyons so as not to offend his delicate sensibilities, I have pointed out the last Republican martyr to a despotic, tyrannic and monarchist Assembly. *Passons au fait.*

ASHBY.

THE GALE IN DETROIT.

A Hurricane Sweeps Over the City—A Steeple Blown Down, a Brewery Unroofed, and a Large Chimney Sent Crashing Through a Four-Story Hotel.

From the Detroit Post, Dec. 25.

The snow-storm of Friday night, under the influence of a mild south wind, changed into rain before morning. Toward noon the wind commenced blowing from the south-west with considerable violence. In the afternoon it changed to the west and increased very considerably in force. Signs and loose boards flew about promiscuously, and people on the streets went scudding under bare polls. The river was lashed into unparalleled fury, and for a time the ferry-boats were unable to make crossings. At about 5 o'clock the wind had increased to a perfect hurricane from the west, which continued for about an hour and a half, when it gradually decreased and finally died down to its ordinary velocity.

A terrible disaster occurred between 5 and 6 o'clock at the Republic Brewery, on the corner of Clinton and Elmwood avenues. A terrific burst of wind carried the roof off almost bodily, the brick walls falling in at almost the same moment. ERNEST MILLER, an employe, residing at No. 149 Elmwood-avenue, was instantly killed, and a man named JACOBS badly injured. The building is almost entirely in ruins. It is impossible as yet to form any estimate of the loss, but it must prove very heavy.

At about 5½ o'clock the steeple on the Mariners' Church, corner of Woodward-avenue and Woodbridge-street, was blown down, and came crashing to the sidewalk with a sound like the discharge of a cannon. This was a wooden structure, resting upon a stone tower, and was probably fifteen feet high. It struck the sidewalk upon the corner of the street, and was crushed into a shapeless mass. Fortunately no person happened to be passing at the time, and thus we are not called upon to chronicle loss of life in connection with this accident.

At 5:50 o'clock the furnace, chimney and smoke-stack at the Biddle House blew over upon the roof and came crashing through four stories down into the basement. This smoke-stack was about twenty feet high above the roof, and was situated near the extreme south-east corner of the building, or on the Woodbridge-street side. It made a clean sweep down through one tier of rooms, piling a mass of *débris* in the basement. The rooms destroyed were the ordinary, opening out of the dining-room on the south side, the linen-room above it, and sleeping-rooms of the help of the house in the two upper stories. In the upper room was MARY FITZGERALD, a cook, combing her hair at a mirror. She was carried with the falling floors into the basement, where she was extricated from the *débris* of plaster, timbers, bricks, stoves and furniture with considerable difficulty. She was found to have sustained a severe cut on the head, but no bones were broken, and she almost miraculously escaped without serious injury. At last reports she was very comfortable. The woman who has charge of the linen-room on the floor below heard the crash and fled from the room in time to save her life. Fortunately there was no person in the ordinary at the time. Had the accident happened a few moments later, when the boarders were at their tea, great loss of life must have occurred.

The *débris* landed in the furnace room, in the basement. The first engineer, WM. MCDONALD, did not happen to be in the room at the time. The second engineer, CHARLES GATES, was on duty, but just at that moment had stepped away from the furnace to examine the boiler, and thus escaped injury. He at once discovered MARY FITZGERALD in the ruins, and extricated her as soon as possible. The gas-pipes and steam-pipes in that part of the house were destroyed, which necessitated the shutting off of the gas and steam from those pipes. It is estimated that the damage will reach $3,000. It is a matter of congratulation that there was no more serious personal injury.

At about the same time the front brick wall of O'CONNOR'S livery-stable, on Jefferson-avenue, near Cass-street, was blown down. It fell outward upon the sidewalk with a great crash, scattering the bricks in every direction. Singularly enough in this accident, no person happened to be struck by the falling bricks.

Great apprehension of danger was felt by people in all parts of the city. This was particularly the case with those living in the immediate vicinity of the lofty spires of the First Presbyterian and First Congregational Churches. Though they swayed like reeds they proved to be so substantially built and so securely anchored that they withstood the tempest.

While workmen were engaged Sunday morning in clearing away the *débris* in the basement of the Biddle House, directly under the ordinary, a favorite dog, which was supposed to have been killed by the fall from the upper story, was found firmly imprisoned by a quantity of timbers and rubbish. Upon being released from his long imprisonment he exhibited no signs of injury.

The gale on the river is pronounced by river men to have been the most severe which has occurred for the last ten years. Along the docks the effect was quite severe, nearly every vessel lying thereat being jammed and pounded seriously. The ferry *Detroit* sustained severe injuries by being jammed against the docks, and by a collision with the Great Western ferry *Union*, a portion of her bulwarks being carried away. The schooner *Floretta*, lying at the foot of Bates-street, had a portion of her bowsprit carried away, and the scow *Duluth* had her quarter stove in and lost her yawl-boat.

The Indignation at Hamilton at the Acquittal of Vallandigham's Client.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Dec. 26.

TOM MCGEHAN is not likely to dwell in peace in Hamilton. He was acquitted after several trials, but the people of Hamilton are perfectly satisfied of his guilt. Extraordinary pains were taken to fix a jury for him. There are scoundrels who lurk about court-houses in other counties than this of Hamilton, whose trade is to prepare juries. The eternal vigilance of the people is the only safeguard of justice. There is no reasonable doubt that MCGEHAN was one of the gang who deliberately murdered THOMAS S. MYERS. There never was a more dastardly murder committed. The theory that MYERS shot himself is foolishness. It never would have been invented if the defense had not been driven to desperation. The gambling den where the murder took place was crowded. Some of those present must have seen the murder, but they are afraid or ashamed to tell it. Many believe that the murder of MYERS was contrived to conceal swindles in which some of the gambling crowd had partaken. They hold that MYERS knew too much for the comfort of some rings of rascals, and, therefore, was trapped and murdered. Some of the witnesses are afraid to tell what they know. They have guilty secrets of their own, and dare not whisper. Then there is the gambler's honor, of which we hear so much among the men of prey. It is a part of this code not to speak outside of that which transpires in a gambling-house. If it is a murder, why, so much greater the obligation not to talk. There had been a good deal of ruffianism and bloodshed in Hamilton. A Sheriff who performed his duty in hanging a bloody wretch, was regarded as a phenomenon. It seemed in that case a question whether the gang of criminals, who were organized for mutual protection, would be able to bully the law-abiding people. Yesterday, MCGEHAN returned to Hamilton acquitted, and held a Christmas levee. Crowds of his admirers hung about his house. He was the lion of the day. This incensed the people, and an inflammatory hand-bill was issued, and in the evening a very orderly and impressive meeting of good citizens was held. MCGEHAN wisely took flight in time; and it will be well if he returns no more.

The Case of Callender—Examination of the President of the Ocean Bank.

The examination in the case of CHARLES CALLENDER, the Bank Examiner who is charged with frauds in connection with the Ocean Bank, was resumed yesterday by Commissioner OSBORN at the bank offices corner of Broadway and Warren-street. Mr. C. S. STEPHENSON, President of the Ocean Bank, testified that in October last the defendant made an examination into its condition; he saw checks on the bank for $76,000, which were paid; as security for its repayment, checks drawn by CALLENDER in various other banks were deposited with them; some of the securities consisted of bonds on the Portage Canal, &c., for which there was no market value at the time; they were supposed to be good, and money was often advanced on similar sureties previous to that time; Mr. CALLENDER made a statement to the directors of the bank in October in relation to its condition, but that was not regarded as a formal report. The examination was then adjourned.

Gen. DAVIS then read the latter part of Mr. CALLENDER'S statement to the directors relative to the condition of the bank. It stated that the bank was in a most gratifying and prosperous condition, that there was perfect harmony among the officers, and that it promised to be one of the soundest financial institutions in the City.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

A Card.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Accept my thanks for your readiness to do me justice in your columns. In an editorial of this day's issue, in enumerating certain parties who belong to the General Committee of the "Greeley Republicans," among others you name, referring to me, "BENJ. A. WILLIS, whose name is known to the records of Ludlow-street Jail." This statement, unexplained, is calculated to do me gross injustice.

In 1866, I was maliciously arrested upon an affidavit of one MCMICHAEL, presented *ex-parte* in a civil action. The order was vacated on motion by Justice SUTHERLAND, and subsequently I obtained judgment, dismissing complaint, with costs. My exoneration was complete. There is no citizen who cannot, under like circumstances, be arrested on similar applications, as a matter of course.

I will say further, in this connection, I am no office-holder, nor am I an applicant for office. I have never received a dollar for any public service nor held any position except as a soldier. I despise politics as a trade, and believe in the maxim "that no one should be enriched by the State."

Your obedient servant,
BENJAMIN A. WILLIS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 27, 1871.

More Blackmail.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As an evidence that the Ring snakes are only scotched, and not killed, the Corporation Attorney's office is beginning to blackmail the merchants again by sending notices that some Corporation ordinance has been violated, for which the penalty is "so much," &c., &c. The writer was credibly informed by a late Ring official who was in a position to know, that over 4,000 such notices had been issued within a few days. He accounted for it by saying that "the boys in the office were getting short, and had to raise the wind. Coming along about the Holidays, they wanted some spending-money," &c. Now, no good citizen will object to paying a just penalty, but these notices are issued indiscriminately, knowing that all cannot attend to them, and some will pay rather than lose valuable time bothering about it. It would be some satisfaction to the merchant thus unjustly fleeced if he knew the City got the money, but when he knows that there is no chance of its reaching any other destination than the pockets of the Ring thieves it is very unsatisfactory. I am also informed that four-fifth of Police Court fines are divided between Justices and their clerks, who unblushingly falsify their returns, leaving but a very small portion to go to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, where all of it belongs according to law. Cannot those who are framing the new charter put some check on these scoundrels?

MERCHANT.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 26, 1871.

"Americanisms."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read with great pleasure your able criticism on Prof. DE VERE'S work on "Americanisms." Although I do not profess to be more than a dabbler in philology, I can easily recognize the correctness of your remarks, from which alone, not having read the book, I should judge that the Professor has never studied the ablest writers on the subject, such as MAX MULLER, MARSH, and, especially for Saxon, Dr. LATHAM and Dean TRENCH. If he were desirous of tracing and explaining the origin of Americanisms why did he not select such words as "tote," "skedaddle," "caucus," "bogus," "clever," (when used for generous,) "smart," (used for clever,) "locate," &c. Such expressions as "easy as rolling off a log;" "Smart as a steel trap," &c. Such hybrids as "walkist," "skatist," "talkist," &c. There are other Americanisms in pronunciation as in the words "cast," "fast," "glass," &c., in which the soft sound of the letter "a" is given, yet all the principal philologists say it should be the broad sound, basing the rule for pronunciation on derivation. The "a" in those words is derived from the same Saxon dipthong as the "a" in "father," yet no American would think of giving the "a" in that word the soft sound. It is not unlikely the custom came from the New-England States, where the nasal sounds are preferred to the guttural, but the matter affords room for investigation. There are many other such examples, which, if properly treated, would make a valuable addition to philological literature.

NOVICE.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 28, 1871.

The Death Penalty in Illinois.

From the Quincy (Ill.) Whig, Dec. 25.

The passage of the law of this State, in 1867, giving to juries power to assess the penalty for murder at imprisonment for life, instead of hanging, was generally believed at the time to strike a death-blow to the system of public executions, since where juries had the power to avoid the imposition of the death penalty, it was believed that they would do so. There has been a growing impression of late years, however, that the law has not worked favorably to the suppression of the more desperate crimes, and the opponents of capital punishment have evidently lost ground. There is now, therefore, a disposition to demand the enforcement of the severer penalty of death for the crime of murder, especially when its perpetration has been attended with circumstances implying evidence of great depravity. There is also less disposition to crowd our jails and penitentiaries with the more desperate class of villains, whose reclamation is deemed impossible. There are now at least two criminals recently convicted of murder in this State, and under sentence to be executed within the next few days. One of these is BARTHOLOMEW BARNES, convicted of the murder of JOHN GRESHAM, in Calhoun County, on the 27th of February, and recently sentenced to be executed at Pittsfield, Pike County, on Friday next, Dec. 29; and the other, ANDREW J. PERTEET, a mulatto, just convicted of the murder of his wife a few months since in Chicago, and sentenced to be executed on the 12th of January.

Borax in Nevada.

The Carson *Register* of Dec. 13, gives this account of the borax mines in the State of Nevada:

"The only borax mines, so called, that we know of in this State, are situate in Esmeralda County, not far from Columbus, and near the California line. These deposits have been located, surveyed and thoroughly tested, and extend over an area of several thousand acres, in detached bodies of considerable size. The mineral (borate of lime) is found quite extensively in the salt marshes of Esmeralda County, principally in layers from two to five inches thick, alternating with layers of salt, and first occurring from one to two feet below the surface. It is also found in the shape of balls, three or four inches in diameter, scattered about the salt deposit. The deposits have never been worked systematically, though a large quantity of the mineral shipped to Europe some years ago and tested, was found to be superior to the tincal imported from Asia and South America in the manufacture of the borax of commerce. There is believed to be enough of this mineral in the locality named to supply the world for half a century."

Jersey City's Finances—Strange Action of the First National Bank.

On Friday night last the Jersey City authorities supposed they had a cash balance in bank of $386,127 93; on Saturday night, $100,000 in city warrants had been drawn and dishonored, not a dollar having been paid upon them, and yet the cash balance had been reduced to about $5,000. So unexpected a change seemed rather startling, especially as it was at the time entirely unexplained, and not less inconvenient than startling to the persons holding the $100,000 or more in unavailable warrants.

It now seems that on Saturday morning the First National Bank, in which, at the time the larger portion of the city moneys was deposited, drew up a balance sheet, and declared the city indebted to them $425,000, plus an additional $4,000 in interest, and immediately paid itself by transferring to the other side of the account some $382,000 as part payment on account. This action was entirely unexpected by the Board of Finance, and they, of course, were totally unprepared for it. The bank held some overdue bonds of the city, but they were not presented for payment to the city, as was usual, the bank settling with them as with an ordinary customer. The larger portion of the debt was, however, in the shape of call loans, which, it was understood, would not be called in until after Jan. 1. The officers of the bank justify their action upon the ground that the city had been engaged in paying claims of the Hudson County Bank of the same character as theirs, and to their exclusion, and that the partial action of the city led to the step in their own interest.

Edwards, the Bank-Robber, Sentenced to Ten Years' Imprisonment.

EDWARDS, the bank-robber, whose rescue from the Middlesex County Jail was attempted some time ago, was yesterday brought into Court, at New-Brunswick, and withdrew his plea of not guilty, pleading guilty. WM. B. GUILD, of Newark, his counsel, prayed the Court to deal mercifully with the prisoner, stating that his conversation with the prisoner developed the facts that EDWARDS was well-connected, that this was his first attempt, and that he had been made the victim of older criminals. Judge SCUDDER stated that his crime was exceedingly grave. His reputation and attempted rescue only aggravated the crime. He was then sentenced to the State Prison for ten years.

CITY AFFAIRS.

Union Home Festivities.

The Union Home for the Orphans of Soldiers and Sailors gave their Christmas festival yesterday, Judge C. P. DALY presiding. The exercises were commenced in the chapel, there being 236 children present. Among those present were Mrs. C. P. Daly, Mrs. Admiral Farragut and her niece, Mrs. David Hoyt, Mrs. Gen. Sickles, Mrs. Gen. Shaler, Mrs. John Walker, daughter of Gen. Nye, Mrs. Charles Whitbeck, Mr. Myer Stern and several others. The programme, which was of an interesting character, was well rendered.

Desperate Street Affray.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning, JOHN DARROW, of No. 14 Jay-street, and CHARLES HOFFMEYER, of No. 22 Jay-street, were attacked in Thompson-street, near Canal-street, by three colored men, whose names are not known. DARROW was struck on the head with a brick, receiving a severe wound, and HOFFMEYER was struck over the right eye. HOFFMEYER then discharged a pistol at the negroes, which did not take effect on either of them. The wounded men had their injuries dressed at the Eighth Precinct Station-house.

The Eighth National Bank.

The "doubtful" assets of the Eighth National Bank are estimated by Mr. ALAN, the receiver, at $186,693 59, and the "bad" at $72,935 72. Among the assets classed as "good" are $18,372 59½ in legal-tender notes; $847 27, cash collections in the bank; $3,000, mutilated currency, which has been sent to Washington for redemption; $105,586 53, discount paper, which has been rediscounted and put in the hands of other banks; $3,800, discount paper held by the bank; two lots on Lexington-avenue, $10,000; the old Maison Dorée, $127,000; and the banking-house at No. 650 Broadway, worth $60,000.

Business in the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

The following prisoners were sentenced by Judge INGRAHAM, yesterday, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer:

HENRY FISHER, petit larceny, six months in the Penitentiary; JOHN J. WEISS, grand larceny, two years and six months in the State Prison.

The Grand Jury handed in a number of indictments, all of which except one were for the ordinary run of petty crimes. The exceptional indictment grew out of the death of lawyer NEWKIRK, at Jefferson Market, but further than this the District-Attorney was not at liberty to disclose.

Policemen Charged With Serious Offenses.

Two grave charges against policemen were partially investigated yesterday by Commissioner SMITH. The first of these were made by WOLF LEVITANSKI, No. 59 East Broadway, who alleged that he had been obliged to pay Patrolman MAHER, Tenth Precinct, $5 to settle a case of larceny. The case was referred to the Board.

Patrolman STEPHEN CARRICK, Twenty-ninth Precinct, was charged in an affidavit made by ALEXANDER WARD, of No. 152 West Forty-ninth-street, with taking $200 from his pockets when he arrested him for intoxication, and afterward denying that he had taken it. WARD did not appear to make good his charge.

American Trotting Association.

A special meeting of the National Association for the Promotion of the Interests of the American Trotting Turf, was held yesterday at the Everett House. Mr. GEO. H. SMITH, Secretary, presided. Among the members present were Mr. G. H. BARNES, Troy, N. Y., Mr. SPRAGUE, Mr. D. G. VAIL, Hartford, Conn., Mr. GEO. C. HALL, New-York. The object of the meeting was to recieve and decide upon evidences touching various disputed points that arose during the year. A vast quantity of correspondence was gone through, and several gentlemen from the States attended to give evidence. The session commenced at 10 A. M., lasted several hours, and adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning without coming to any decision.

The "Ticket-of-Leave" Men—A Remonstrance Sent to the British Government.

A communication was received yesterday by the Board of Police from Hon. W. HUNTER, Acting Secretary of State, acknowledging the receipt of a letter from S. C. HAWLEY, Chief Clerk of the Board, stating the facts of the arrival at this port of English "ticket-of-leave" men. The Secretary states that a copy of the correspondence has been forwarded to the United States Minister at London, with instructions to remonstrate with Her Majesty's Government against the deportation to this country of criminals from any part of Great Britain. Gov. HOFFMAN also sent a letter to the Board on this subject, saying it would receive due attention.

The Carroll Homicide—The Prisoner Admitted to Bail.

Coroner HERRMAN yesterday held the inquest in the case of EDWARD CARROLL, of No. 310 West Thirty-seventh-street, who was killed during an affray in the saloon No. 520 Eighth-avenue, on Christmas night, he being struck on the head with a club by JAMES MCCARTNEY, the proprietor. The testimony was to the effect that several persons, among whom were deceased and one WM. MURRAY, entered the store of MCCARTNEY in an intoxicated condition and became engaged in an affray, in which RICHARD CARROLL, a brother of deceased, who claims he was the only sober man in the party, was concerned. MCCARTNEY appears to have been anxious to get rid of the gang, and was engaged in attempting to put out some of them when the fatal blow was given. The jury rendered a verdict against MCCARTNEY, but added that they believed he struck the blow without an intent to take life. The prisoner was then admitted to bail in $5,000 for his appearance at General Sessions.

Held for Arson—Two Cases Under Examination.

Investigations were made yesterday by Fire Marshal MCSPEDON, in two cases of alleged arson. One of these was the case of SOLOMON BROOKS, of the firm of F. SHRIER & Co., manufacturers of ladies' clothing, on the second floor of No. 340 Canal-street. The fire occurred about 6½ o'clock on Tuesday evening. It was shown that the firm had a policy of $500 in the Star Insurance Company, and it is alleged that the stock is worth only about $100. BROOKS was arraigned before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs Police Court, and was required to give bail in $2,000 for examination.

The second case was that of CHARLOTTE GRIMSTEIN, who was charged with setting fire to her millinery shop in the basement of No. 42 First-avenue. Tuesday evening there were two fires in the shop, the first occurring about 7½ o'clock, which was alleged to be due to the explosion of a kerosene lamp. The second fire was at 10½ o'clock, and was said to be due to a candle left burning on the top of a closet. The accused denied having been in any way concerned in causing either of the fires, and as yet no positive evidence against her has been discovered.

Sale of Scranton Coal.

One hundred and twenty thousand tons of Scranton coal were sold at auction yesterday in the sales-rooms of the Scranton Coal Company. There was a large attendance of buyers, and the bidding was spirited. A notable decline from the prices obtained last month was apparent. Following is a comparative table showing the prices obtained last month for the different qualities of coal, and those obtained at yesterday's sales:

NOVEMBER.	
Lump coal, 10,000 tons	$3 50 @$3 35
Steam-boat coal, 10,000 tons	3 72½@ 3 57½
Grate coal, 17,000 tons	4 15 @ 4 12½
Egg coal, 13,000 tons	4 30 @ 4 27½
Stove coal, 37,000 tons	5 25 @ 5 07½
Chestnut coal, 18,000 tons	4 17 @ 3 85
DECEMBER.	
Lump coal, 10,000 tons	$3 42½@$3 47½
Steam-boat coal, 10,000 tons	4 00 @ 3 92½
Grate coal, 18,000 tons	4 00 @ 4 05
Egg coal 17,000 tons	4 00 @ 4 17½
Stove coal, 50,000 tons	5 00 @ 4 77½
Chestnut coal, 15,000 tons	4 02½@ 3 87½

Board of Health—The Street-Cleaning Swindle—Operations of the Board—Weekly Statistics—Number of Deaths.

The Board of Health met yesterday, President BOSWORTH in the chair. The Sanitary Committee made another report on the failures of BROWN, in which they state that there was no street-cleaning whatever done between the 16th and 23d of December. A copy of the report was ordered to be sent to the Street-cleaning Commission, which Dr. SMITH remarked to be a useless proceeding, as, notwithstanding these evidences that the money was not earned, that Commission continued to audit the bills of BROWN. Judge BOSWORTH said that none of these bills had been lately paid without deductions having been made for omissions to clean the streets according to the contract.

Dr. MORRIS, City Sanitary Inspector, reported the following comparative statement of contagious diseases, reported for the two weeks ending Dec. 16 and 23:

Week ending Dec. 16—Fevers—Typhus, 3; typhoid, 5; scarlet, 48; measles, 67; diphtheria, 12; small-pox, 50.

Week ending Dec. 23—Fevers—Typhus, 1; typhoid, 12; scarlet, 48; measles, 108; diphtheria, 9; small-pox, 56.

This report shows a large increase in measles during the past week, from the fact of 100 cases being reported from one large public asylum.

Dr. CHAS. P. RUSSEL, Register of Records, reports as follows: During the past week there were registered 452 deaths, being 15 less than for the previous week, and 17 less than for the corresponding week of 1870. Zymotic diseases occasioned 111 deaths; constitutional, 103; local, 184; developmental, 35, and violent causes, 19. The fatal cases of small-pox increased from 12 to 14, those of measles from 1 to 2, those of typhoid fever from 4 to 9, and those of intermittent fever from 2 to 3. The mortality of scarlatina declined from 16 to 14, of diphtheria and croup together, from 23 to 16, of whooping cough from 18 to 17, and of typhus fever from 3 to none. There were 2 deaths from remittent fever and 18 from diarrheal diseases, being in each instance the same number as in the preceding week; 70 deaths were due to pthisis pulmonalis, a decrease of 21; 79 to the local respiratory affections, an increase of 9.

Public Instruction—City Superintendent's Report—Appointment of Teachers.

The Department of Public Instruction met at 4 P. M. yesterday, Mr. SMYTH in the chair.

A communication was received from Superintendent KIDDLE, of which the following are extracts:

"In the various schools, 386 classes have been examined, of which the instruction in 122 was found to have been excellent; in 212, good; in 47, fair, and in 5, indifferent, or very unsatisfactory, thus showing about thirteen and a half per cent. deficiency. The colored schools, while not reaching the highest standard of merit, have yet shown in these examinations quite a gratifying degree of improvement. The general management in 13 of the schools visited, is reported as excellent; in 37 good and 3 fair. The returns from the several schools for the month of November show an aggregate register number of pupils of 99,936, and an average attendance of 88,696, which is somewhat smaller than for the corresponding month last year."

A resolution was read and adopted requesting the Controller to deposit to the credit of the Board the sum of $586,661 54, being the balance of the school fund for 1871.

Miss GAROIN was appointed a critic teacher in the Model Primary School in place of Miss EDGE, resigned; Miss ISABELLA M. BRYAN, Vice-Principal of Grammar school No. 27, and Miss MARY E. JOYCE, Principal of Primary school No. 18.

Mr. WOOD said he would like to know whether the Committees continue in power until their successors are appointed.

The presiding officer said undoubtedly the Committees continued in existence until their successors are appointed, the Board being a continuous one, and the members appointed for five years.

The Board then adjourned.

Business in the United States Courts—The Work of the Past Year.

In the United States Circuit Court, during the year 1871, there have been commenced in the common law branch of the Court 75 suits, exclusive of cases under the Internal Revenue act, and against the Collector of the Port for alleged illegal exaction of duties; 31 tried and disposed of, and 11 cases discontinued.

In the equity branch, 337 suits were commenced; 115 were heard on motions for injunction, of which 108 were granted and 4 denied, and 17 suits discontinued.

In Admiralty, on appeal from the District Court, 5 cases were brought and 15 heard and disposed of; 15 appeals in bankruptcy were brought; 23 appeals were taken to the Supreme Court of the United States.

In the criminal branch, 72 indictments were found, and 24 tried and disposed of.

During the year Judge NELSON was sitting in the Supreme Court in January, February, March and April; and Judge WOODRUFF, in this district, during the months of January, February, March, April, June, October and November. During Judge WOODRUFF'S absence from this district, the Court was held by District Judges BLATCHFORD and BENEDICT.

KENNETH G. WHITE, RICHARD E. STILLWELL and JOHN A. SHIELDS, United States Commissioners for this district, have issued during the year 197 warrants for various offences—perjury, cruel and unusual punishment on the high seas, opening and embezzling letters, passing and making counterfeit money, violations of the Revenue laws, fraudulent bankruptcy, &c., a number of which were sent to the Grand Jury for trial.

In the United States District Court for the Southern District of New-York, of which Hon. SAMUEL BLATCHFORD is Judge, during the year 1871, 272 admiralty, revenue and internal revenue suits have been commenced, of which 116 have been finally disposed of.

On the common law and equity side, 31 suits were instituted, of which 56 were finally disposed of.

In the bankruptcy branch of this Court, 107 voluntary, 346 involuntary and 5 voluntary and involuntary petitions have been filed, making a total of 3,252 since the filing of the first petition, June 1, 1867. During the year, 115 discharges were granted, and 163 adjudications.

In the Commissioners' Office, Messrs. BETTS and OSBORN, United States Commissioners, have issued 106 warrants, embracing the crimes of murder, manslaughter, cruel and unusual punishment on the high seas, obstructing public justice, and a large number of warrants against delinquents who have endeavored to avoid paying taxes under the Internal Revenue laws.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.
51—Rodman vs. McHenry.
52—Hayard vs. McHenry.
101—Justh vs. Justh.
119—McHenry vs. Hazard.
139—Munsell vs. Spratt.
172—Birdsall vs. Birdsall.
178—Devoe vs. Stock.
181—Harvey vs. Kelley.
187—Weeks vs. Huff.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Alker, Gross and Joachimsen, JJ.

Kolben vs. Baxter.

Part II.—Adjourned to Jan. 3. Jurors summoned for the Marine Court will attend on Wednesday, Jan. 3.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—DEC. 27.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Henry G. Freeman *vs.* Long Island Railroad Company; judgment for plaintiff.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 27.

By Judge Larremore.

Hester *vs.* Stevens; judgment ordered for plaintiff.

Ditger *vs.* Duncan; default of defendant opened.

Same *vs.* Same; motion to strike out answer as shown denied.

McSorley *vs.* Rukenstone; reference ordered.

Coventry *vs.* Crane; motion granted.

Howe Machine Company *vs.* Johnson; motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 27.

By Judge Freedman.

Mayer Putzell *vs.* Simeon Emanuel; order denying motion.

In the matter of the petition of William Erlinger; order appointing guardian granted.

Charles H. Smith *vs.* Timothy J. Coe; Bruce *vs.* Hogel; Young *vs.* Erlet; orders granted.

Van Pelt *vs.* The United States Metallic Boot and Shoe Company; order denying motion.

By Judge Spencer.

Thomas M. Drew *vs.* Thomas Devoe; see opinion and findings, with Special Term Clerk.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—DEC. 27.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Notes of issue for the first Monday of January, 1872, must be filed on or before Friday, Dec. 29, 1871, at 3 P. M. All motions and orders noticed for, and returnable Monday, Jan. 1, 1872, will stand adjourned to Tuesday, Jan. 2, 1872. All contested motions must be placed on the calendar, and will be called at 12 M.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 27.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Judge SPENCER will sit in Circuit and Special Term, at Room of Part II., on Friday, Dec. 29, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of settling findings, judgments, &c., and of closing the business of the term of this Court held by him during November and December. Judge SPENCER will also sit with the other Judges in General Term, on Saturday, Dec. 30. His official duties as Judge of the Superior Court will terminate at the latter date.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 27—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅜ for money, and 92⅜@92½ for the account. American Securities quiet; United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 92½; 1865s, old, 93⅜; 1867s, 93⅛; 10-40s, 91⅛.

3 P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅜; for the account, 92⅜@92½.

4½ P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅜ for money and 92½@92⅝ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 92½; 1865s, old, 93⅜; 1867s, 93⅛; 10-40s, 91⅛.

5 P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅜ for money, and 92½@92⅝ for the account. United States 5-20s, 1862s, 92; 1865s, old, 93⅜; 1867s, 93⅛; 10-40s, 91⅛.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 27.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 96⅜ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Dec. 27—P. M.—Rentes closed at 55f. 57c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 27—10½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened quiet; Middling Uplands, 9¾d.@10d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅛d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

1 P. M.—COTTON—The market is quiet. The sales are still estimated at 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and speculation.

4½ P. M.—COTTON—The market closed quiet. Middling Uplands, 9¾d.@10d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅛d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and speculation. Sales of Cotton shipping or shipped at New-Orleans have been made at 10 1-16d. for Middling.

5 P. M.—COTTON closed quiet; Middling Uplands, 9¾d.@10d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅛d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, of which 2,000 bales were taken for speculation and export.

CORN—32s. ℘ quarter for No. 2 mixed.

LONDON, Dec. 27—SUGAR, 35s. 6d.@35s. 9d. ℘ cwt. on the spot, and 30s. 9d.@31s., to arrive. PETROLEUM, 18½d. ℘ gallon for Refined.

ANTWERP, Dec. 27.—PETROLEUM, 48f. for fine Pale American.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—DEC. 27.

FIRST BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C..109½	300 W. Un. Tel..b. c.c. 68⅜
2,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '65.c.111⅛	700 do.......... 68⅜
2,500 do.......c.111	100 Con. Coal of Md... 39
4,000 U.S.5-20C. '65,n.c.114	400 Pacific Mail.b. c.c. 53
19,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '67.c.115⅛	100 Maryl'd Coal..b. c. 25
2,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '68.c.115⅜	150 Am. M. Un. Ex... 60
20,000 U. S. 6s, Cur...c.114⅜	100 U. S. Express..... 66¼
10,000 Tenn.St.6s,old.c. 63	100 do.......... 66⅛
11,000 do.......c. 63¼	200 do.......... 66⅛
2,000 do.......... 63½	50 Adams Express.c. 92
15,000 Tenn. St.6s,new. 63	100 do.......... 91⅞
15,000 do.......... 63¼	600 N. Y. C. & H. R..... 94⅜
25,000 Va. 6s, Consol.... 55	100 do.......c. 94⅜
5,000 do.......... 54⅜	200 do..bet. call. 94¾
5,000 do.......... 54½	100 do.......c. 94¼
10,000 do.......... 54	100 do......b3. 94¼
28,000 S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July.... 24½	200 Harlem.......b. c.118
	100 Erie....bet. call.c. 32¼
20,000 do.......... 24¾	200 do.......... 32¼
4,000 Mo. St. 6s...... 98	50 do.......... 32⅛
2,000 Erie 4th......... 89	20 Reading.......... 110¼
1,000 Hudson R. 3d.... 101	100 L. S. & M. So.....c. 92
1,000 Long Dock bds. 90	100 do.bet. call.c. 92⅛
1,000 Cen. Pac. G. bs.103⅛	100 do.......c. 92⅛
6,000 Un. Pac. 1st..... 92⅞	90 Panama..b. c..b3. 66
6,000 do.......... 93	50 Chic. & N. W...... 65⅛
4,000 U. P. 7s, L.G.bs. 79⅝	200 do..bet. call. 65⅞
1,000 U. P. 10s, Inc.... 83	300 do.......... 65⅝
2,000 A. & T.H. 2d Pf. 85⅛	100 do.......... 65⅝
2,000 C. & N. W. Con. 91⅜	200 do.......c. 65⅞
2,000 do.......... 92	100 do.......b10. 66
4,000 D., L. & W. 2d... 96¾	10 C., C., Cin. & Ind. 88⅛
1,000 T. & W. 1st...... 97	100 Chic. & R. I...b. c.106⅜
1,000 Mor. & Es. 2d.... 99½	300 do.......b3.107
2,000 P., F.W. & C.1st.106⅞	100 Mil. & St. P....... 53⅜
2,000 M.&St.P.7 3-10 C 95	300 T. W. & W........ 69⅜
1,000 do.......... 95⅛	15 P., F. W. & C. gtd. 95⅞
5,000 M. & St. P. 1st. 94⅞	32 Del., L. & W.......109
1,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st. 89⅞	100 Morris & Essex.... 92⅛
1,000 T. P. & W. 1st, Eastern Div.. 94	100 H. & St. Jos. Pf... 64⅜
	100 do......b30. 65⅛
5,000 Ced. F. & M. 1st. 85	100 Chic. & Alton......117
1,000 do.......... 85⅛	600 Union Pacific.b. c. 28
300 Oh. & Miss.b. c.b3. 44⅝	200 do.......c. 27⅞

SECOND BOARD.

$8,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C..117⅝	200 West. Un. Tel.b.c. 69⅛
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.109⅞	900 do.......... 69⅛
3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new.......114	800 do......b3. 69⅜
	100 do.......... 69⅛
5,000 do.......114¼	500 do.......c. 69⅛
1,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '62.109	500 do.......... 69⅛
25,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '64.109¾	100 do.......... 69⅜
42,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.115⅝	100 U. S. Express.... 66
2,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.109⅝	100 do..bet. call. 65⅝
20,000 U. S. 6s, Cur....c.114⅝	10 N. Y. C. & H. R... 95⅛
30,000 do.......c.114⅜	100 do.......... 95⅛
10,000 do.......... 114⅜	100 do.......... 95
10,000 Va. 6s, Con..... 55⅜	400 do..bet. call. 95⅛
5,000 do..bet. call. 55⅜	200 Cleve. & Pitts....c.129
2,500 Va. St. 6s, Def... 21	600 Un. Pac..bet. call. 28
4,000 Cen. Pac. G. Bs.103⅛	400 Chic. & N. W...... 66⅛
2,000 do....b30.103⅛	300 do..bet. call. 66⅛
10,000 Un. Pac. 1st M.. 93	100 do.......... 66⅛
6,000 Un. Pac. 7s, L. G. Bonds....... 79⅝	100 C. C., Cin. & Ind.... 88⅛
	10 Chic. & R. I.......108
16,000 Un.Pac.10s,Inc. 83	100 do..bet. call.107⅛
75 Phœnix Bank.... 105	200 do.......... 107
100 Md. Coal Co...... 25	300 Mil. & St. P. Pf.... 78⅜
200 Quick. Mining Co. 25¼	200 Ohio & Miss........ 45⅛
300 Pac. Mail....b. c. 53⅝	100 H. & St. Joseph..... 53⅜
200 do.......... 53⅛	100 H. & St. Jos. Pf.... 64⅛
100 do.......c. 53⅛	200 Tol., W. & W..b.c. 70⅛
10000 N.Y.C.& H.Ctfs. 90⅛	200 do.......... 70⅜

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 27—P. M.

The probable resources and disbursements in Gold of the United States Treasury, for the next three months, derive more than ordinary interest to the Gold market, from the recent offers of the Secretary to redeem $40,000,000 United States 5-20s of 1862 by the 20th March. This sum would seem, at first blush, a large draught upon his Gold surplus, especially as $32,000,000 of the Bonds notified for redemption are in the Coupon form, and owned almost exclusively in Europe. But while the Gold Circulation of the Treasury may be considerably increased by the operation, we doubt whether the Gold itself will leave the country to one-third the amount. Without reference, however, to this point, we have compiled the following figures as showing the ability of the Treasury to part with the whole forty millions, without reducing its surplus at the close of March, below $50,000,000.

Gold in Treasury, Dec. 31, 1871		$110,000,000
Less gold circulation		35,000,000
Belonging to Government		$75,000,000
Customs of three months		55,000,000
Total resources		$130,000,000
January interest	$25,000,000	
February interest	2,500,000	
March interest	4,800,000	
March redemptions	40,000,000	—$72,300,000
Balance at close of March		$57,700,000

This is assuming that the Secretary will suspend his weekly sales of Gold because of his inability to buy 5-20s at below the price of Gold, and because, also, of his plenary authority to make further calls upon the United States 5-20s for redemption at par in Gold after 90 days' notice.

With reference to the effect of the redemption of 1862s upon the Exchanges and the export of Gold in the next three months, we believe that it is reasonably certain that the amount of Gold now held in the Bank of England, for Treasury account, will go far to qualify the redemption of 1862s owned abroad, and the proceeds of which will be taken from us in Gold, in place of being reinvested in other Public Funds of the United States. The Trade causes affecting the Exchanges during the three months are rather in favor than against the United States, estimated by the results of the corresponding period last Spring, which, if varied at all in the Spring of 1872, are more likely to favor than to prejudice our estimate:

Imports, Jan. 1 to March 31, 1871		$138,984,463
Withdrawn from bond, (net,)		3,043,401
Together		$142,027,864
Less re-exported to foreign markets		3,393,351
Taken for home consumption		$138,634,513
Exports produce, gold value	$137,375,463	
Export silver bullion	5,038,921	
Export (net) other specie	4,064,634	—$146,479,018
Apparent balance favor United States		$7,845,505

Our present belief is that both our Imports and Produce Exports will show a moderate increase for the next three months over last season.

The sales of Gold today were at 108½@108⅝ ℘ cent. The lowest sales yesterday were at 108⅜, not at 108½, as misprinted in our last report. The Treasury will sell $1,000,000 at noon to-morrow, the last of the December programme. The Secretary bought today $240,000 United States 5-20s at 108.30@108.49 ℘ cent., out of an offering of $273,000. This is the last purchase for December.

Money was again in large demand today, and many of the Banks, in place of being lenders, were calling in loans, both for this day and for Thursday, in preparation for the New-Year Dividends. The Brokers, in numerous instances, paid 7 ℘ cent. and a commission of a sixteenth to an eighth of 1 ℘ cent. to carry over their Stocks until to-morrow. The stringency, as on Tuesday, was quite general through the Street, although the active payments of the January Interest on the Public Debt at the Treasury Office afforded some help, though in Gold. The Stock speculators paid no great deference to the Money market, but steadily sustained the large rise of Saturday and Tuesday on most of the New-York and Western Roads, and on Pacific Mail and Western Telegraph. The Public Funds were firm and in demand for the reinvestment of January Dividends. A free business was done at the counters of the great dealers. The Southern State Bonds were better than yesterday on Tennessees and Virginias, and steady on South Carolinas. The Railway Mortgages were steady in prices, but not active.

The Treasury paid out $2,650,000 in Gold Interest, and $350,000 on the Currency 6 ℘ cents loaned to the Pacific Roads, today.

Bills on London were done at 109@109⅛ ℘ cent., the demand being light for ready Money, on account of the prevailing stringency.

In the Afternoon the Railroad Stocks felt the dearness of Money more sensibly than before the close of Bank hours, while the Public Funds, especially the New 5 ℘ cents and Currency 6 ℘ cents, and the Central Pacific Bonds were higher and left off in demand. The following general quotations were made, late in the day, as compared with Tuesday night:

CLOSING PRICES—DEC. 27.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States 10-40s	109⅛	109⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	109⅛	109⅜
United States 5-20s of 1867	115⅛	115⅜
American Gold	108⅜	108½
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅛	109
N. Y. C. and Hudson	94⅛	94⅛
N. Y. C. and Hud. Debt Ctfs.	89⅞	90
Reading	111⅛	111⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	106⅞	106⅞
North-west Common	65⅞	65⅞
North-west Preferred	89⅛	89⅛
Pacific Mail	53⅛	53⅛
St. Paul Preferred	79	78⅞
St. Paul Common	54⅛	54
Ohio and Mississippi	44⅞	45
Toledo and Wabash	69⅞	70⅛
Western Telegraph	68⅞	69⅛
Erie	32⅞	31⅞
Union Pacific	28⅛	27⅞
Lake Shore, Ex Scrip	92⅛	92⅞
Lake Shore Scrip	85⅛	84

At the very close the Railroads were steady.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1871. }

Gold receipts	$1,659,613 85
Gold payments	451,172 26
Gold balance	69,011,775 80
Currency receipts	1,202,717 68
Currency payments	384,211 21
Currency balance	13,281,335 18
Customs	504,000 00

The Public Funds of the United States left off as follows, under a strong demand for the 5-20s of 1867, and the Currency 6 ℘ cents:

6 ℘ cent., reg., '81	114	5-20 reg., '67	111⅛
6 ℘ cent., coup., '81	117⅛	5-20 coup., '67	115⅜
5-20 reg., '62	109⅜	5-20 reg., '68	111⅛
5-20 coup., '62	109⅜	5-20 coup., '68	115⅜
5-20 reg., '64	109⅜	10-40 reg.	108⅛
5-20 coup., '64	109⅜	10-40 coup.	109⅛
5-20 reg., '65	111	5s reg., '81	109⅛
5-20 coup., '65	111⅛	5s coup., '81	109⅜
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	111⅛	6s Currency	114⅜
5-20 coup., n. i., '65	114⅛		

The following are the last quotations for the Miscellaneous Stocks, dealt in at the Stock Exchange:

Del. & Hudson Canal	122⅛	Western Union Tel.	69⅛
Maryland Coal Co.	25	Quick. Mining Co.	24⅞
American Coal	43	Quick. Min. Co. pref.	29⅛
Spring Mt. Coal	68	Adams Express	91⅞
Canton Co., Baltimore	70⅛	Wells Fargo Express	56
N. J. Land Imp't Co.	71⅛	U. S. Express	66
Consol. Coal of Md.	39	Pac. M.Steam-shipCo.	53⅛
Cumb. Coal and Iron	40		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—DEC. 27.

Telegraphed to E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old		95
City 6s, new	99	99⅛
Camden and Amboy		129
Pennsylvania Central	57⅞	58
Reading	111⅜	111⅜
Lehigh Valley	60⅛	60½
Catawissa Preferred	45	45⅛
Philadelphia and Erie	24⅞	25
Northern Central	38⅞	38½
Lehigh Navigation	38½	38⅞
Lehigh Gold Loan	90	90⅛

The Ninth National Bank has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Four ℘ Cent.*, payable, free of tax, Jan. 2.

The Third National Bank has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Four ℘ Cent.*, payable, free of tax, Jan. 2.

The new Dry Goods Bank has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Three ℘ Cent.*, payable, free of tax, Jan. 10.

The Phœnix Bank has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Three and a Half ℘ Cent.*, payable, free of tax, Jan. 2.

The State Agent of Arkansas writes to us that the January Interest on *all* the debt of the State will be paid at the Union Trust Company.

We direct the attention of parties interested in Fire Insurance, to the advertisement of the Underwriters' Agency, which comprises four of our established and respectable New-York Offices—the Germania, Hanover, Niagara and Republic.

The National Bank of Commerce will pay the January Coupon on the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Missouri Pacific Road.

The earnings of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad, for the second week in December were:

1871	$48,971 00
1870	32,731 96
Increase	$16,239 04

From Jan. 1 to Dec. 16:

1871	$1,566,589 09
1870	1,294,449 76
Increase, 1871	$272,139 33

The week's exports of Domestic Produce have been to the currency value of $4,048,894.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

GOLD BONDS

OF THE

NORTHERN PACIFIC

RAILROAD.

The absorption of these Bonds by investors has been very rapid during the last three months, while the exchanges of 5-20s and other securities are increasing in volume in all parts of the country.

The Bonds bear 7.30 interest in Gold, have thirty years to run, are exempt from United States tax, and are offered at Par and interest in Currency.

Jay Cooke & Co.,

No. 20 Wall-st.

☞ MIDLAND RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Limited to $20,000 per mile on finished road.

The rapid progress toward completion of this great *Trunk Line* from New-York to the West and to Canada, enables us to offer to investors at par and interest a further limited issue of these favorite securities.

Upward of 340 miles of this road, including the New-Jersey section, are already finished, equipped, and in operation; and contracts with responsible parties have been made for its entire completion by the first day of July next. When this shall have been accomplished its earnings cannot fail to be large and highly remunerative, as it has advantages at least equal to those of any of its competitors for both local and through business. It is building for cash, *of which nearly $8,000,000 have been furnished by subscription to its stock at* PAR. The work is substantial, and, including equipment, has not exceeded in cost $50,000 per mile, which is *less than one-third* of the amount at which some of the trunk lines of roads leading from New-York are capitalized, and on which they are paying good dividends.

In view of these facts, the Midland First Mortgage Bonds must be regarded as a first-class security—quite as safe as Governments; and, by making the exchange at the present difference in price, *holders of Midland Bonds will receive 33 per cent. more of revenue upon the amount invested than the holders of Government Bonds.*

For sale or exchange for Governments at their market price, by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st.

☞ THE WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY IS completed to Hudson, and will have trains running to St. Paul by the commencement of the coming year. This route will be the trunk line for the Eastern and Western business of Northern Wisconsin and Minnesota, as well as for the through business to the East, the line being 100 miles shorter than by the present route. The grain and lumber business of the road is very considerable and steadily increasing, yielding sufficient return to pay interest. The Land Grant and property of every description belonging to the Company is worth more than double the amount of the mortgage, and is held as security for the bonds, which are payable, interest and principal, in gold, bearing seven per cent. per annum. Bonds are for sale at 90 and accrued interest in currency, by WHITE, MORRIS & CO., No. 18 Wall-st., and GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, No. 16 Wall-st., agents for the Company.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE MISSION OF RAILROADS—A REMARKABLE PROPHECY BY WASHINGTON.

The mission of railroads is to spread civilization and create national wealth. No better evidence of this is needed than the great growth of the United States, which has resulted from the rapid spread of our railroad system. Emigrants, it is true, have had much to do with the increase of our national wealth, but immigration has been encouraged by the direct influence of railroads. The early statesmen of the Republic saw the necessity of internal improvements, and Washington was foremost among this class. He made this subject a matter of deep study, and after retiring from the army he made a tour of the Middle and Western States, and submitted a report of his observations and conclusions to the Governor of Virginia.

The following extract from his report, relating to the Western States, will be read with interest even at this late day:

"The Western States (I now speak, says Gen. Washington, from my own observation) hang upon a pivot. The touch of a feather would turn them any way. They have looked down the Mississippi till the Spaniards, very impoliticly, I think, for themselves, threw difficulties in the way; and they looked that way for no other reason than because they could glide gently down the stream, without considering, perhaps, the difficulties of the voyage back again, and the same necessary to perform it; and because they had no other means of coming to us but by land transportation and unimproved roads. These causes have hitherto checked the industry of the present settlers; for except the demand for provisions, occasioned by the increase of population, and the little flour which the necessities of the Spaniards compel them to buy, they have no incitements to labor. But smooth the road, and make easy the way for them, and then see what an influx of articles will be poured upon us, how amazingly our exports will increase, and how amply we shall be compensated for any trouble and expense we may encounter to effect it."

This remarkable prophecy of Gen. Washington has been fulfilled; not by the primitive turnpike roads nor the canals, but by our net-work of railroads. The road to increased prosperity is being constantly made easy by the construction of new and important railroads. Prominent among these is the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD, FROM ST. JOSEPH TO FORT KEARNEY, now rapidly approaching completion. The road will greatly shorten the distance between San Francisco and the East, and a large traffic awaits its construction. Congress was well aware of the importance of this enterprise, and granted the Company 1,500,000 acres of land in one of the most fertile and populous sections of Kansas and Nebraska. This land cannot be sold for less than four dollars per acre, and the entire proceeds thereof are paid to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company as trustees to retire the bonds of the Company. According to the value of the lands of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, the land grant of the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY *is worth more than three times the amount of its entire bonded debt.* We are now offering, with perfect confidence, the FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, WESTERN DIVISION, at 97½ and accrued interest in *currency*. The bonds bear eight per cent interest, have thirty years to run, and are payable, principal and interest, in gold coin.

We buy and sell the bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company the same as Government bonds. Those of the Eastern Division, originally marketed by our firm at 97½, are now current at 101½ to 102½ and accrued interest. We would particularly direct the attention of investors to this fact, in view of the prospective early closing of the present loan.

TANNER & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 11 WALL STREET.

☞ EIGHT PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROAD COMPANY, INDORSED BY ALABAMA, $13,000 A MILE ON A COMPLETED ROAD. PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION. FOR SALE AT NINETY-FIVE AND ACCRUED INTEREST BY

SOUTTER & CO.,
NO. 53 WILLIAM-ST.

☞ EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 9 Wall-st., New-York.
FIVE PER CENT. Interest allowed on daily balances and certificates of deposit.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND Minnesota Seven per Cent. Gold Sinking Fund Bonds for sale at 90 and interest by HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—FLOUR flat. WHEAT dull and a shade lower; No. 1 Spring, $1 21; No. 2 do., $1 18; No. 3 do., $1 07@$1 07½; seller January, $1 18¾; seller last half of January, $1 19¾; seller February, $1 21. CORN opened dull, and closed active; No. 2 Mixed, 40⅛c.; Rejected, 37½c.@38c.; seller January, 40⅜c.; seller February, 41c.@41⅛c.; seller May, 46⅛c.@46½c. OATS in fair demand, but at lower rates; No. 2, 31¾c.; Rejected, 28c.@28½c.; seller January, 32c.; seller February, 32½c. RYE steady; No. 2, 62½c.@63c. BARLEY quiet and weak; No. 3 Spring, 45½c.@48c.; rejected, 40c.@41½c.; No. 2 Spring, seller January, 61c. PORK opened dull but closed active at $13 05; seller January, $13 10@$13 12½; seller February, $13 30@$13 40; seller March, $13 60@$13 75. LARD in fair demand and firm at $8 40; seller January, $8 50; seller February, $8 75; seller March, $9 ℘ cwt. HAMS in pickle unchanged. Green and Bulk MEATS unchanged. Live HOGS dull and unsettled; range, $4 05@$4 25. Dressed HOGS dull; range from $4 15@$4 87½. WHISKY dull and nominal. RECEIPTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bushels Wheat, 144,000 bushels Corn, 32,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Rye, 13,000 bushels Barley, 8,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 2,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 27.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT inactive; Spring dull and lower; No. 2, $1 25. CORN dull; Mixed, on track, 42c.@42½c. OATS inactive; Mixed, on track, 35½c. BARLEY unchanged; No. 2 Spring, 62½c. RYE—No. 2, 71½c.@72. WHISKY firm at 90c. TOBACCO nominally unchanged. HEMP nominally unchanged. BAGGING nominally unchanged. PORK nominal at $13. Dry-salted MEATS in very light demand; a sale was made of a jobbing lot of Clear Rib Sides at 5¾c. BACON unchanged; order lots; Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7¾c.; Clear Sides, 7½c. HOGS quiet; extreme range from $3 75@$4 10; bulk of sale at $4@$4 10; Killed, to date, 255,000, against 160,000 last year. CATTLE dull; ranging from $1 50@$5. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Wheat, 32,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, and 2,000 Hogs.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 27.—TOBACCO—Sales, 48 hhds.; Lugs, $6 50@$8; Low to good medium Leaf, $8 25@$15. BAGGING steady; held at 12½c.@13c. for round lots. FLOUR active and firm; Extra Family, $6 25@$6 50. GRAIN firm. WHEAT, Red and White, on arrival, $1 45@$1 50. CORN in Ear, 50c.; Shelled, 52c., in bulk. OATS, in bulk, 40c.@42c.; Sacked, 50c. RYE, 85c. BARLEY, No. 1 Fall, 85c. PROVISIONS firm and fairly active. Round lots of PORK at $14. BACON—Clear Rib, 8c.@8¼c., packed. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 5¼c.; Clear Rib, 6⅜c.; Clear Sides, 6⅜c., packed. Sugar-cured HAMS, 14c.; plain, 13c., packed. LARD in fair demand at 9c.@10½c. HOGS—Receipts light; total number killed to date, estimated at 308,000; no official report yet from packers. WHISKY quiet at 91c.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 27.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT steady; No. 1 at $1 21; No. 2 at $1 18¾. OATS in fair demand and firm; No. 2 at 32½c. CORN in fair demand but at lower rates; No. 2 Mixed, 40c. RYE firm; No. 1 at 64c. BARLEY dull and declining; No. 2 Fall, 61c. Live HOGS dull and nominal at $4 10. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat. No shipments.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 27.—SHIPMENTS by rail—28,000 bushels Corn. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT neglected. CORN quiet; sales, 15,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 57c.; car lots, 58c. OATS and RYE neglected. BARLEY dull and firm; no sales. PORK steady and quiet; Heavy Mess, $13 50. LARD quiet and steady at 9½c.@10c. HIGHWINES inactive; held about 93c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 27.—Spirits TURPENTINE quiet; held at 64c. RESIN firm; $4 25 for Strained; $9 50 for extra Pale. Crude TURPENTINE steady; $3 60 for Hard and $5 35 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. TAR steady at $2 40.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 27—Nothing doing in grain; No. 1 Red Winter WHEAT, $1 43@$1 44; No. 2 at $1 38. CORN, new, 52c. OATS, 44c. PETROLEUM—Refined quiet but firm; car-lots at 21c.; small lots at 22c.; Crude firmer at $4 85@$4 90.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 27.—COTTON steady; Middling, 19⅛c.@19¼; net receipts, 4,616 bales; gross, 4,892 bales; exports to Great Britain, 5,899 bales; coastwise, 531 bales; sales, 6,000 bales; stock, 167,872 bales.

MOBILE, Dec. 27.—COTTON quiet and weak; Middling, 18⅞c.@18⅞c.; net receipts, 2,019 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,411 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 61,098 bales.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 27.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 19c.; net receipts, 5,140 bales; exports coastwise, 1,743 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 33,338 bales.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 27.—COTTON steady, in fair demand; Middlings, 19c.; net receipts, 3,553 bales; exports coastwise, 1,029 bales; sales, 1,100 bales; stock, 77,526 bales.

GALVESTON, Dec. 27.—COTTON dull; good ordinary 17⅛c.@17½c.; net receipts, 3,419 bales; exports coastwise, 128 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 43,729 bales.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 27, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	10	Molasses, (N.O.,) bbls.	1,021
Broom-corn, bales	35	Spirits Turp., bbls.	169
Bees-wax, pks.	9	Resin, bbls.	610
Cotton, bales	7,410	Oil-cake, pks.	455
Cotton-seed, bags	1,000	Pork, pks.	124
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls.	48	Beef, pks.	114
Copper, bbls.	9	Cut-meats, pks.	1,816
Copper, cakes	79	Lard, pks.	4,293
Dried Fruit, pks.	384	Stearine, pks.	55
Eggs, bbls.	691	Butter, pks.	3,999
Flour, bbls.	10,825	Cheese, pks.	1,010
Wheat, bushels	8,700	Tallow, pks.	80
Corn, bushels	22,000	Dressed Hogs, No.	2,470
Oats, bushels	25,050	Pea-nuts, bags	1,080
Malt, bushels	1,300	Rice, pks.	128
Barley, bushels	30,000	Sugar, (N. O.,) hhds.	110
Grass-seed, bags	2,292	Starch, boxes	950
Beans, bbls.	374	Tea, half chests	328
B. E. Peas, bags	11	Tobacco, hhds.	38
Corn-meal, bags	460	Tobacco, boxes, & cs	1,781
Hemp, bales	12	Whisky, bbls.	788
Hops, bales	17	Wool, bales	91
Hides, No.	1,077	Rice-meal, sacks	110
Leather, sides	7,430		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Cuba*, for Liverpool—62 hhds. Tobacco, 9 tcs. Tobacco, 200 tcs. Beef, 620 bales Cotton, 77 bales Bark, 850 tcs. Lard, 110 boxes Bacon, 10 cases Sewing-machines, 7,300 bags Silver Ore.

By the steamer *Wyoming*, for Liverpool—322 boxes Meat, 11 boxes Bromide of Potassium, 1,887 bushels Wheat, 1,500 bales Cotton, 165 bbls. Pork, 12 boxes Clocks, 235 boxes Meddles, 661 boxes Bacon, 45 tcs. Beef, 236 pks. Butter, 8 bales Rags, 44,330 bushels Corn.

By the bark *Harriet*, for Cadiz, &c.—677 hhds. Tobacco.

By the bark *Voyageur*, for Palermo—7,277 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *Mary E. Thayer*, for Rodasto—8,294 cases Refined Petroleum, 2 kegs Provisions.

By the schooner *James O'Donahue*, for Barbados—50 bbls. Pork, 25 bbls. Beef, 650 bbls. Flour, 300 bbls. Corn-meal, 100 bbls. Crackers, 100 bbls. Bread, 350 bushels Peas, 600 bushels Corn, 5,000 lbs. Lard, 500 cases Kerosene, 700 Shooks, 10,300 lbs. Butter, 20 cases Oil-meal.

By the bark *Orno*, for Aspinwall—960 tons Coal.

By the schooner *Lookout*, for Havana—808 bales Hay, 500 bundles Hoops, 500 tons Stone, 100 empty Hogsheads.

By the schooner *Ella Hodsdon*, for Barbados—62 bbls. Beef, 550 bbls. Flour, 500 bbls. Corn-meal, 130 cases Matches, 100 bags Oats, 4 Carriages, 250 bags Corn, 50 bbls. Crackers, 50 bbls. Bread, 7,500 lbs. Lard, 250 Shooks, 3,000 lbs. Cheese, 100 bbls. Peas, 50 bags Peas, 54 Mules.

By the bark *Torryburn*, for Buenos Ayres—7,478 bushels Corn, 131 boxes Salmon, 122 kegs Ink, 600 boxes Starch, 457 cases Sewing-machines, 100 cases Nails, 24 pks. Stoves, 276 cases Hardware, 129 pks. Agricultural Implements, 28 pks. Clocks, 75 pks. Machinery, 18 bdls. Ladders, 742 pks. Drugs, 12 pks. Tinware, 27 pks. Lamps, 50 cases Turpentine, 500 cases Petroleum, 355 cases Chairs, 4 casks Pumps, 6 pks. Wheelbarrows, 20,067 ft. Pine, 10,198 ft. Ash, 10,066 ft. Oak, 3,559 ft. Walnut, 12 cases Handles, 10 cases Oil-stones.

And from Philadelphia for Gibraltar for orders by the bark *Rome*—236,361 gallons Refined Petroleum.

COFFEE—The market has been quiet, but firm; 501 bags Rio by the *North America* were reported sold on private terms. Quotations as before. At Baltimore 2,800 bags Rio, by the *Mary Rice*, at 18c.@18⅛c., gold, in bond.

COTTON—Has been depressed and quoted off ⅛c. ℘ lb., closing quite heavily for early delivery, with a very moderate trade reported; sales 2,422 bales, including 722 bales to spinners, 100 bales to speculators, and 1,600 bales in transit. For forward delivery, a moderate trade has been reported, at a reduction of 1-16c.@⅛c. ℘ lb.; sales, 10,900 bales, (500 bales last evening, and 10,400 bales today,) basis of Low Middling, including, last evening, for February, 100 bales at 20 1-16c., 100 bales at 20⅛c.; March, 100 bales at 20⅜c.; April, 200 bales at 20 11-16c. And today for December, 2,400 bales at 19⅝c.; January, 2,000 bales at 19⅞c.; 200 bales at 19 9-16c.; February, 100 bales at 20 11-16c.; 700 bales at 20c., 100 bales at 19 15-16c., 600 bales at 20c., 200 bales at 19 15-16c., 200 bales at 20c., 200 bales at 19 15-16c., 300 bales at 20c.; March, 700 bales at 20⅛c., 900 bales at 20 5-16c.; April, 400 bales at 20⅝c., 200 bales at 20½c., 200 bales at 20 9-16c., 700 bales at 20⅝c.; May, 300 bales at 20¾c. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: December, 19.61c.; January, 19.71c.; February, 20.08c.; March, 20⅜c.; April, 20.64c. The receipts at this port today were 7,410 bales, including 873 bales per rail, 1,385 bales from Charleston, 1,415 bales from Savannah, 2,510 bales from Norfolk, 462 bales from New-bern, 565 bales from New-Orleans. The reported receipts at the shipping ports today were 22,879 bales, and thus far this week 87,101 bales, against 83,920 bales same time the preceding week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 1,535,283 bales, against 1,580,672 bales same time 1870. The following official quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
Good Ordinary	18⅞	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
Low Middling	19⅞	19⅞	20⅛	20⅛
Middling	20⅛	20⅜	20⅞	21⅛
Good Middling	20⅞	21⅛	21⅜	21⅜

COAL—At the auction sale of Scranton Coal, to-day, 120,000 tons were disposed of at a further general reduction in prices, including of Lump, 10,000 tons, at $3 42½@$3 47½; Steam-boat, 10,000 tons, at $3 92½@$4; Grate, 18,000 tons, at $4@$4 05; Egg, 17,000 tons, at $4 05@$4 17½; Stove, 50,000 tons, at $4 77½@$5; Chestnut, 15,000 tons, at $3 87½@$4 02½, ℘ ton of 2,240 lbs. The prices realized at the November sale were: for Lump, $3 35@$3 50; Steam-boat, $3 57½@$3 72½; Grate, $4 12½@$4 15; Egg, $4 27½@$4 30; Stove, $5 07½@$5 25; Chestnut, $3 85@$4 17½ ℘ ton of 2,240 lbs.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in very limited request within our previous range. Sales have been reported since our last of 5,800 bbls., all told, including inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 40@$6; inferior to good Extra State, $6 30@$6 65; very good to fancy at $6 65@$7 25; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 20@$6 60; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio, at $6 45@$6 70 ℘ bbl. Southern Flour has been very quiet at drooping prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 420 bbls. at $6@$8 for ordinary to very good, and $8@$10 50 for very good to choice Extra, ℘ bbl. Rye flour continues inactive at $4 25@$5 25 ℘ bbl.; sales 300 bbls. Corn-meal has been quite dull at $3 55@$3 85 for White and Yellow Western, $3 75@$3 85 for Jersey, and $4 20@$4 25 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.; sales 130 bbls. Buckwheat Flour, $3 40@$3 85 ℘ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—There has been a very moderate call for Wheat, for shipment and milling, on the basis of about previous quotations, though the principal holders seemed less eager to realize. Sales have been reported since our last of 33,000 bushels, at $1 62½ for prime Amber Western, in store; $1 56@$1 58½ for Red do.; $1 47 in store, or $1 47½ delivered, for No. 2 Chicago Spring, mainly for milling....Corn has been fairly active, and desirable samples have been quoted firm, the main call having been for prime old mixed Western, in store, and for prime new do., delivered, in good part, for export. Sales have been reported since our last of 83,000 bushels at 79c. for old Mixed Western, afloat, 78c. for prime do., in store; 77½c. for fair ordinary do., also in store; 76c.@78c. for new do.; 78c.@80c. for Yellow Western, from track and afloat; 77c.@79c. for White Western; 77c.@81c. for White Southern; 72c. for straw-colored Virginia, ℘ bushel....Rye has been quoted steady, but has attracted less attention. ....Barley has been in some demand on the basis of 85c.@90c. for fair to good Western; sales, 13,000 bushels....Of Barley-malt, 1,000 bushels State were sold at $1 ℘ bushel; market dull....Oats have been quoted steady, but have been inactive. Sales have been reported since our last of 39,600 bushels at 56c. for Mixed Western, afloat; 54c. for prime do., in store; 53½c.@56½c. for do. from track, the latter rate for choice; 53c.@55½c. for Black, 56c. for Mixed State; 56c.@57½c. for ordinary to prime White Western and White Ohio, from track, in store and afloat, ℘ bushel.

Stock of Grain in Store in the New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses.

	1871.			1870.
	Dec. 11. Bushels.	Dec. 18. Bushels.	Dec. 26. Bushels.	Dec. 26. Bushels.
Wheat	4,167,884	4,100,331	4,058,247	2,917,047
Corn	1,391,034	1,219,300	1,153,914	263,233
Rye	536,968	536,968	536,968	159,170
Oats	3,015,107	2,945,976	2,891,086	1,859,187
Malt	103,822	107,260	106,072	239,118
Peas	12,078	9,528	9,582	15,571
Barley		282,219	297,152	479,429

GUNNY BAGGING—Sales 500 rolls Domestic, deliverable by May 1, at 16⅛c. Market firm.

HOPS—Have been quiet, but quoted steady. We quote: Crop of 1871 at 35c.@62c.; crop of 1870 at 10c.@30c., and other growths at 9c.@20c., ℘ lb.

Prices of Hops in New-York at the close of

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
New, ℘ lb.	10c.@20c.	15c.@28c.	6c.@15c.	35c.@62c.

MOLASSES—The business in New-Orleans has been fairly active at about previous rates; sales, 487 bbls. at 48c.@55c.; and, by auction, 500 bbls. at 48c.@56c. ℘ gallon. Other kinds quiet within our previous range. Sales, 30 hhds. Porto Rico at 30c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been very quiet on the basis of $4 90@$5 for Strained ℘ 280 lbs.; sales 500 bbls. at $4 95, flat....Tar has been dull and more or less nominal....Spirits Turpentine has been slightly dealt in on the basis of 67c.@67½c. for merchantable; sales, 70 bbls.

OILS—The trade, since our last, has been wholly in a jobbing way, with prices quoted essentially unaltered. We quote: Crude Whale at 78c.@80c.; Bleached Whale at 85c.@87½c.; Crude Sperm at $1 60; Unbleached Sperm at $1 70; Bleached at $1 75@$1 80; Lard-oil, Fall and Winter, at 80c.@85c.; Red Oil at 48c.@60c.; Linseed-oil at 73c.@75c., in job lots; Olive-oil at $1 27½@$1 30, in casks; Menhaden at 53½c.@58c.; Extra Refined Seal at 72½c.; Cotton-seed Oil, 54c.@55c.; Yellow, 61c.@65c.; White, 70c.@75c., ℘ gallon; Tallow-oil, 77½c.@82c.; Palm-oil, 8c.@8⅛c.

Prices of Oil in New-York at the close of

	1870.	1871.
Crude Whale, ℘ gallon	$ 60@$ 60	$ 78@$ 80
Bleached Whale, ℘ gallon	73@ 75	85@ 87½
Crude Sperm, ℘ gallon	1 23@1 25	1 60@ ..
Unbleached Sperm, ℘ gallon	1 25@1 37½	1 70@ ..
Lard-oil, ℘ gallon	1 10@1 15	80@ 85
Red Oil, ℘ gallon	65@ 70	48@ 60
Linseed-oil, ℘ gallon	82@ 84	73@ 75
Olive-oil, ℘ gallon	1 30@ ..	..@1 30

PETROLEUM—Has been dull throughout, and though quoted steady, values have been more or less nominal. Some transactions were rumored, but without reliable particulars....Refined has been inactive in the local market at 23c.@23⅛c., and at Philadelphia at 22⅛c.@22⅜c....Refined Oil, in cases, dull and nominal at 28c.@28½c. Crude, in bulk, continues inactive at 13⅛c.@13⅜c. ℘ gallon....Shipping Crude at 16⅝c.@17c....Naphtha, 12⅛c.@12⅜c., in shipping order.... The Creek reports are of a very quiet market, with quotations for Upper and Lower Road deliveries at $4@$4 10 ℘ bbl.

PROVISIONS.—Pork has been rather slow of sale on the basis of previous quotations. Sales have been reported since our last of 730 bbls., early delivery, at $13 for Western Mess, $14 50 for new Mess, $10 50@$11 50 for Prime and Extra Prime, $12 25@$12 50 for new Extra Prime, ℘ bbl. For forward delivery, there has been a limited demand noted for Western Mess, on the basis of $14 37½, seller January, and $14 50 seller March; sales, 750 bbls.... Dressed Hogs have been in rather more request and somewhat firmer at 5⅞c.@6⅛c. for City, and 5⅜c.@5¾c., chiefly at 5⅝c.@5 7-16c., for Western, ℘ lb. Cut-meats have been in limited demand at 8¼c.@10c. for Hams; 5½c.@6c. for Shoulders, ℘ lb.; sales equal to 95 pks....Bacon has been less sought after, the lighter offerings and rather firmer views of holders operating against free movements. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,650 boxes, including for early delivery here, 150 boxes Long Clear, mainly at 7⅛c.; 500 boxes Long and Short Clear on private terms; and for forward delivery at Chicago, seller February, 500 boxes Cumberlands at 6c., and 500 boxes Short Rib at 6⅛c....Lard has been in moderate demand at about previous quotations. Sales have been reported of 1,200 tcs. and bbls., for early delivery, at 8⅞c.@9⅞c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly 9⅛c.@9⅜c. for Western Steam, 9⅛c.@9½c. for Kettle-rendered, 9c.@9⅛c. for City, 8⅛c.@9c. for No. 1, and 9⅛c.@9⅝c. for Refined. For forward delivery the inquiry has been fair at about former rates, with sales reported of 1,350 tcs. Western Steam, including 200 tcs., seller December, at 9 5-16c.; 1,500 tcs., seller January, at 9⅜c.; 250 tcs., seller February, at 9⅝c. ℘ lb. Also, 600 tcs. City, seller January, at 9⅛c.@9⅛c....Beef continues quite dull, within the range of from $7 50@$10 50 for Mess and $10 50@$12 50 for Extra Mess. Tierce Beef has been very quiet at from $12@$18 50 for old and new Prime Mess, and $18@$22 50 for Indian Mess, and $22 50@$25 for Fancy do., ℘ tierce. Beef Hams continue quiet at $22 50@$25 for new....Nothing really new in Butter or Cheese.

RICE—Has been offered with reserve and quoted firm, but has been without animation. We quote: Carolina at $8 12½@$8 75; Rangoon at $6 87½@$7 12½, and Patna at $7 25@$7 62½, ℘ 100 lbs.

Prices of Rice in New-York at the close of

	1869.	1870.	1871.
Carolina, ℘ 100 lbs.	$6 50@$7 50	$6 50@$7 25	$8 12½@$8 75

SALT—Trade has been slow in all kinds since our last, with values quoted about the same. Turk's Island, 45c.@48c.; Liverpool Ground, $1 40@$1 50; Liverpool Fine at $2 10@$3 ℘ sack, from store; Syracuse at $1 25; Burlaps at $1 25; Factory Filled at $2 15@$2 25; Bulk at 35c.@38c.; Coarse at 45c. Jobbers' store prices for various brands of Liverpool Fine have been as follows: Ashton's Fine, $2 80@$3; Worthington's do., $2 30@$2 40; Higgins' do., $2 40@$2 60; Evans', Dean's, Faulk's, Cheshire, &c., $2 10@$2 12½ ℘ sack.

Prices of Salt in New-York at the close of

	1870.	1871.
Liverpool Ground, ℘ sack	$1 50@$1 60	$1 40@$1 50
Turk's Island, ℘ bushel	..@ 45	45@ 48

SOAP—Has been quiet but quoted steady, including Castile at 11½c.@11⅞c.; Colgate's Pale, 7⅛c.; Family, 8⅛c.; and No. 1, 6⅛c. ℘ lb.

SPICES—Trade has been dull at unchanged prices. No. 1 Nutmegs at 97½c.@$1; Mace at $1 40@$1 45; Cassia, 35c.; White Pepper, 32c.@40c.; East India Pepper at 17½c.@19c.; Ginger at 9c.@10½c.; Pimento at 9⅛c.@9⅜c., gold, ℘ lb.

Prices Current (Gold) in New-York at the close of

	1870.	1871.
Cassia, ℘ lb.	$ 47 @ ..	$ .. @ 35
Cloves, ℘ lb.	26 @ ..	11½@ 12
Ginger, ℘ lb.	11⅛@ 14	9 @ 10½
Mace, ℘ lb.	1 25 @$1 30	1 40 @$1 45
Nutmegs, ℘ lb.	1 00 @ 1 10	97½@ 1 10
Pepper, ℘ lb.	25⅛@ 26	17½@ 19
Pimento, ℘ lb.	18⅛@ 18⅛	9⅛@ 9⅛

SKINS—Have been moderately sought after at previous figures.

Prices Current at New-York at the close of

	1870.	1871.
Honduras Deer, ℘ lb.	* .. @40c.	50c.@..
Vera Cruz Deer, ℘ lb.	* .. @37½c.	50c.@..
Tampico Goat, ℘ lb.	*57c. @59c.	*50c.@52c.
Vera Cruz, ℘ lb.	*52½c.@..	*48c.@50c.

*Gold.

SUGARS—All kinds have been quite dull today, no important dealings having been reported. Values have been nominally unaltered. Holders have not been urgent in their offerings of stock. We quote nominally: Fair refining Cuba at 9⅛c.; good do. at 9⅜c.@9⅜c.; prime do. at 9⅝c.; refining Porto Rico, common to prime, at 8⅞c.@9⅝c.; Grocery grades Porto Rico, fair to strictly choice, 10⅛c. ℘ lb.; No. 12 Clayed Box Sugar at 9⅝c.@9⅞c.; Manila, in bags, 7⅝c.@8⅛c., ℘ lb. Refined Sugars quiet at 10⅛c.@12⅛c., as the extremes.

SEEDS—Have been generally dull, and prices of Clover have favored buyers slightly, with sales reported of about 1,100 bags, part to arrive, at 11⅛c.@11⅜c. for Indiana, and 10⅞c.@11⅛c. for Ohio.

TALLOW, &c.—The demand for prime Tallow has been fair at full previous prices, with reduced offerings noted. Other kinds have been quite moderately sought after at about steady rates. Sales, 101,000 lbs. at 9⅛c.@9⅜c. for prime, and 8⅞c.@9c. for fair to good.

WHISKY—Has declined to 95⅛c. ℘ gallon, with sales reported since our last of about 250 bbls. Market closing dull.

WOOL—Holders have been very firm in their views, and the offerings of really desirable grades have been on a limited scale. The demand, however, has been less spirited, and the reported dealings comparatively moderate.

Prices of Domestic Wool in New-York at the close of

	1869.	1870.	1871.
American Fleece, ℘ lb.	18c.@63c.	16c.@60c.	22c.@70c.
American Pulled, ℘ lb.	28c.@45c.	28c.@45c.	18c.@65c.

FREIGHTS—In the way of berth freights, business has been very tame, since our last, with rates quoted weak and in favor of shippers, who were offering very little produce, other than Provisions, for any port. In the chartering line, the movements were on a restricted scale, with the bids for Petroleum vessels reported unsatisfactory, as a rule, preventing free negotiations. Vessels for Grain and general cargo were in slack request. For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, have been small lots of Cotton, by steam, at ⅜d. ℘ lb.; 200 tcs. Beef, by sail, at 4s.; 270 tcs. do., by steam, at 5s. ℘ tierce; small lots of Corn, by steam, at 7d., with 6d. ℘ bushel given as the nominal quotation for full boat-loads; 2,350 boxes Bacon, chiefly by steam, at 25s.@30s., but part by sail on private terms; 2,000 tcs. Lard, by sail, on private terms; 150 pks. Butter, by steam, at 35s. ℘ ton; also, an American ship, 1,546 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo. For London, 7,800 bushels Grain, by steam—rumored without reliable particulars—200 tcs. Pork, by steam, at 6s. ℘ tierce; 50 boxes Bacon, by do., at 30s.; 1,200 boxes Cheese, by sail, at 25s. ℘ ton; 2,000 bbls. Oil-cake, on private terms; 200 bags Clover-seed, by steam, at 30s. ℘ ton; 500 bbls. Resin, by steam, at 2s. 3d. ℘ 280 lbs. For Glasgow, by sail, 700 bbls. Flour at 1s. 9d. ℘ bbl. For Cork and orders, a German bark, 319 tons, with about 3,300 bbls. Resin, from Wilmington, reported at about 5s. 6d. ℘ 280 lbs. for the United Kingdom, or 5s. 9d. for the Continent, privileges extending to Stettin; and 3d. off, if to a direct port. For Havre or Dunkirk, a British brig, 213 tons, with about 13,000 bbls. Crude Petroleum, on private terms. For Antwerp, 200 tcs. Lard and 900 boxes Bacon at 35s. ℘ ton. The engagements of a cargo Grain, chiefly Rye, reported by us yesterday, for a Continental port at 8d. ℘ 56 lbs., was today said to have been for Bremen, by a German bark, of 500 tons register. For Rotterdam, 150 pks. Tallow at 40s.; and 40 pks. Merchandise at 37s. 6d. ℘ ton. For Gibraltar and orders, a Norwegian bark, 380 tons, with about 2,400 bbls. Petroleum, rumored at 5s. 6d. and 6s. 6d. ℘ bbl., but the rumor was not confirmed. For a French Windward Island, an American schooner, 76 tons, hence, with general cargo, on private terms. For Cardenas, a Spanish bark, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, on private terms. For the West Indies, a British bark, 412 tons, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, on private terms.

Rates of Freight by Sailing Vessels from New-York to Liverpool at the close of

	1869.	1870.	1871.
	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.
Cotton, ℘ lb.	..3-16@.. ¼	..5-16@.. ⅜	..7-32@
Flour, ℘ bbl.	.. @1 6	2 9 @..	1 9 @2
Grain, ℘ bushel	4@ 4½	6 ⅛@7	.. @.. 6
Heavy Goods, ℘ ton	12 6 @22 6	20 @35	17 6 @22 6

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 27, 1871.

There were no quotations in Beef Cattle on this forenoon. Milch Cows advanced a little on improved quality; prices from $50@$72@$90@$100 ℘ head. Live Veals not quoted. Sheep and Lambs were quoted late on yesterday as follows: Sheep, from 6⅛c.@6¾c. ℘ lb.; Lambs, from 7⅛c.@8c. ℘ lb.; had the cars due come to hand on time trade looked fair. Hogs have been extremely dull since Saturday. Last evening's quotations were 4⅜c.@4⅝c. ℘ lb., live weight; this forenoon there was an advance, and the market closed with an upward tendency; prices, 4⅝c.@4⅞c. ℘ lb., live weight.

SALES.

P. LEACH sold 3 cars of Sheep from 5c.@6⅛c. ℘ lb.; JUDD & BUCKINGHAM sold 162 Sheep, weight 15,720 lbs., at 6⅛c. ℘ lb.; 162 Sheep, weight 15,880 lbs., at 6⅛c. ℘ lb.; held two cars on sale. S. MCGRAW sold for week ending Dec. 27, 1871: 452 Sheep and Lambs for $2,743 05; 8 cows for $655.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending Dec. 25, 1871: 744 head of horned Cattle, 2,469 Sheep and Lambs, 13,304 Hogs. Sheep, Lambs and Hogs on transit to New-York City.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth-street Hog Yards for week ending Dec. 27, 1871: 14,521 Hogs, 838 Sheep and Lambs; due 13 cars of Hogs, per Erie Railroad.

At Fortieth-street Sheep Market: Due 4 cars of Canada Sheep and Lambs.

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The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 28, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—JULIUS CÆSAR—Mr. Edwin Booth.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE BLACK CROOK—Miss Kate Santley.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—JOHN GARTH—Mr. Lester Wallack.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—DIVORCE—Characters by company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. G. L. Fox and Kiralfy Troupe.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN—Mr. and Mrs. Florence.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.—LA PERICHOLE, (Opera Bouffe.) Mlle. Aimee.

UNION-SQUARE TREATRE.—VARIETY PERFORMANCE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and Evening.

P. T. BARNUM'S MUSEUM, MENAGERIE AND CIRCUS.—Empire Rink, day and evening.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ATHLETIC FEATS. Matinee at 2½.

NIXON'S SOUTHERN CIRCUS.—EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ATHLETIC FEATS. Matinee at 2½.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY—FARCES.

STEINWAY HALL.—LECTURE by Wendell Phillips on "Street Life in Europe."

WASHINGTON-SQUARE M. E. CHURCH.—LECTURE by Rev. Dr. J. P. Newman on "Greenland."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—LECTURE by Prof. O. N. Rood, on "Sound."

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 44 Court-st. opposite the City Hall, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

Mr. BRACE acknowledges elsewhere the receipt of our correspondents' contributions for the Children's Aid Society. Many generous gifts have been forwarded direct to the Secretary in answer to our appeals. Yesterday the following additional sums were received at this office: Anonymous, $5; A. F., $10; L. S. C., $5; M. P., $1. We hope that Mr. BRACE's invitation to the public to visit the institutions under the charge of the Society will be accepted by many of our readers who have not yet contributed.

Mr. AUGUST BELMONT, who is now Mayor HALL's chief champion, is setting as many papers to work in his own defense as he can possibly get to undertake that tough job. Thus far, he has only won over the two papers in the City which deliberately suppressed all evidence of the Ring frauds, including our famous list of spurious claims. This act of dishonesty has been much resented by the public, as those two journals have reason to know. It is a bad sign that Mr. BELMONT can get no one to take up his cause but a discredited advocate of TWEED's gang. One of his defenders was formerly his bitterest assailant—it invented for him the nick-name of "Shent-per-Shent," in allusion to the practice of usury by which he makes his money, and which is so much commended by the Psalmist. Mr. BELMONT cannot hope to remain a "leader of society"—*risum teneatis!*—if all his political associations are thus comprised within the circle of the Tammany Ring.

We were already aware that THOMAS G. ALVORD, alias "Old Salt," was supported in his claims to the Speakership of the next Assembly by the Syracuse salt monopoly, the canal Ring, and the Central Railroad—all extremely doubtful credentials for any man to hold. We are now officially informed that Old Salt is also the candidate of the "Fenton Ring"—and that ought to be a clincher. Senator FENTON represents the most corrupt clique in this State, and his chief associates today are men who are taking the pay of Tammany for betraying the Republican Party. It is easy to understand why the Fenton clique should earnestly desire to see ALVORD Speaker of the Assembly—he would throw away all the advantages gained in the last election, if any man could do so. But is this a reason why honest men should support him? Ought it not rather to condemn him outright? If ALVORD is elected, it will be a conclusive proof that the Erie, Tammany, and Fenton Rings are likely to carry all before them in the next Legislature. We earnestly call upon all honest members of that Legislature to prevent so great a disaster.

To-morrow night the members of the Union Club will be called upon to pronounce an opinion whether Mayor HALL should be permitted to remain one of their number or not. This is a matter which, under ordinary circumstances, would not much concern the general public; but we are informed that HALL has declared that if he is expelled from the Club, he will immediately resign his position as Mayor, and haul down the City flag from his private house, over which it now proudly waves. It thus appears that the members of the Union Club have it in their power to render the public a signal service, by removing HALL from the Mayoralty. Mr. BELMONT has his own reasons for wishing to keep HALL in his present position, but they are reasons which cannot affect the great body of citizens. We do not presume to advise members of the Union Club as to the course they ought to pursue, but it is not to be denied that their decision will be regarded with some interest by the community.

The Objections to the New Charter.

The proposed charter of the Committee of Seventy, so far as it has assumed shape, was given to the public in the TIMES of the 24th, since which it has attracted much attention. It was natural that the criticism bestowed upon it should be to a great extent crude and superficial. There is hardly any subject on which there is less accurate information, or less comprehensive reflection, than that of the best form of government for our great cities. Hitherto, our large municipalities have been managed largely by makeshifts, intended to adapt to them the method of "local self-government," which was the basis of the provisions of the Constitution of 1846, and which took for its model the township and the school district. The consequence has been a curious variety of contradictory and temporary expedients, produced by no common principle, and affording little light with regard to really adequate system of municipal administration. In the midst of this confusion, the struggle for partisan and personal advantage has gone on with extraordinary violence and persistency. It was inevitable, therefore, that much of the comment on the propositions of the Committee of Seventy should be made from a partisan standpoint, or from the stand-point of the men who made up the vicious combination known as the Tammany Ring.

The most conspicuous instance of unblushing partisan purpose, in what pretends to be impartial criticism, is the effort of a portion of the Democratic Press to discredit the Committee's Charter, as a contrivance for promoting Republican interests. The desperate motive of the effort is shown by the fact that it is based, not on what the incomplete plan contains, but on what is omitted from it, and on assumption as to what will hereafter be added to it. The Committee certainly deserves no such aspersion of its motives, and it has a right to be judged by what it actually proposes. In the matured provisions of the Committee's plan, there is absolutely nothing on which to rest for an instant the unscrupulous imputation of partisan ends. On the contrary, they show to a very remarkable degree an appreciation of the difficulties which municipal reform must meet from partisans of both sides, and great discretion and good sense in avoiding them by the practical method suggested of minority representation. No fair Democrat can complain of a system which gives to the heavy Democratic majority in the City power exactly proportioned to its numerical strength. No fair Republican can ask for more than the complete representation of the votes the party can muster on party questions, with a practical opportunity to combine with honest Democrats for purposes of municipal good government. Is it not too bad, then, to pass lightly over the provision which secures these important gains, for the sake of maligning the Committee on the strength of intentions which it has not avowed?

On the other hand, the organ of Mayor HALL, in the daily Press, objects to the limitation placed on the powers of the Executive. It would have, as near as we can interpret its meaning, a Mayor with sole power of appointment and removal. This idea it sustains on the ground that it would concentrate responsibility. The end is plausible, but the efficacy of the proposed means is not so apparent. We have frequently pointed out the necessity of a system which would hold the City officials to a strict accountability. But this is an object which the Committee in drafting the charter has evidently kept clearly in view. It seeks to attain it—first, by simple and ample publicity; second, by opening the Courts to well-founded complaints made by the immediate representatives of the people for purposes of investigation; third, by clearly defining the crime of corruption, and removing the difficulties that have hitherto surrounded the obtaining of testimony regarding that crime; fourth, by giving every tax-payer a cause of action against a delinquent officer; and, finally, by putting into the hands of the Mayor the right to appoint and remove a portion of each departmental board, including the chief financial officer of the City. The Committee's suggestions, above enumerated, can doubtless be elaborated and modified to advantage, but in substance they offer very important guaranties of accountability. In rejecting the alternative of giving exclusive powers to the Mayor, the Committee avoided the certain opposition of at least a portion of the Legislature to giving the City, bound hand and foot, into the power of a bare numerical majority. It proposed, instead, to open a way for the sure access of any considerable minority to a share in the management of the City affairs. This proposition has at least equal claims to probable efficiency, and the additional advantage of being much more likely to be adopted by the Legislature. In fact, the introduction of the method of minority representation, which is the main feature of the Committee's charter, meets, so far as now appears, with unqualified favor. It must be added that to be really effective, that method cannot be confined to the Board of Aldermen, which, by itself, would be relatively unimportant—but must be carried, by means of its employment in the elections of Department Commissioners by the Aldermen, through all branches of the Government.

Senator Schurz.

We have already called attention to one curious feature in the opposition now arrayed against the Administration. It is that while the leaders of the opposition demand the greatest license for themselves, and exercise the right of aspersing character to any extent, they howl with rage when their own conduct is passed under review. They must be sacred from criticism. The moment you speak of them, they turn round with an aggrieved air and say, "Are we to be abused because we condemn the Administration?" They are always acting the parts of injured innocents. They stick themselves on a pedestal, and claim the privilege of flinging mud at anybody who happens to offend them; but you must not even cast a disrespectful glance at them in return. Senator SCHURZ, for instance, has not hesitated to invent the most outrageous calumnies against President GRANT. He has accused him, by mean insinuation, of keeping up the general order system of New-York for his own profit. He has insulted the people by intimating that the President is shamefully corrupt. What right has a man who deals in slanders of this kind to claim immunity from criticism? Who is he that he should be protected from those comments which his reckless career naturally provokes?

We believe that Senator SCHURZ has no claim whatever to public confidence or public respect. Let us go briefly over the chief incidents in his life, and see if he will stand the test which he invites. He came to America, an involuntary emigrant from his native Germany, in 1852. He was naturalized as a citizen in 1857, at the age of twenty-seven. Two years later, he was a candidate before the Republican Convention of Wisconsin for Governor, but failed of a nomination, and was tendered the nomination of Lieutenant-Governor. This offer, highly complimentary to one so young in years and citizenship, he spurned contemptuously, and refused to support the ticket nominated by the Convention. In the Presidential campaign of 1860, having already acquired some reputation as a stump orator, he entered into a contract with the National Republican Committee to canvass the country wherever he might be sent, at a stipulated price, perhaps $250 per week, and his expenses. Under this contract he was assigned to duty in some of the Western States. When he reached his field of labor, however, he struck for higher wages, and refused to make any speeches unless he was paid an additional sum for each speech by the local committees. Further sums were paid him by such committees, varying from fifty to one hundred dollars for each speech. In this manner he realized a very handsome sum from his labors in the canvass.

But he did not deem himself fully paid, for on Mr. LINCOLN's inauguration he came at once to Washington and demanded additional compensation in the position of Minister to some foreign Court. By his persistent efforts he succeeded in procuring the appointment of Minister to Spain, where he remained but little more than a year. He constantly represented to Mr. LINCOLN that he had supreme control of the German vote of the country, and any refusal to comply with his demands would be promptly resented by that class of voters.

In 1862 Mr. SCHURZ resigned the Spanish mission and returned to Washington, where he again applied to Mr. LINCOLN, this time for a Major-General's commission in the army. This Mr. LINCOLN declined, because of the number of men then in service who had earned promotion in the field. He then gave Mr. LINCOLN to understand, in the most emphatic manner, that if he were not given at least a Brigadier-General's commission, with a Major-General's command, then he would at once "withdraw *his* two hundred thousand Germans, and oppose the Administration." Mr. LINCOLN, harassed as he was at that time with the cares of his office and the nation's great troubles, gave way to SCHURZ's persistent pressure and threats, gave him a Brigadier's commission, and he was sent to the Shenandoah Valley about the close of Gen. FREMONT's campaign against JACKSON, in June, 1862. Whatever may have been the tenor of the instructions relative to Gen. SCHURZ's command, it is nevertheless true that the corps was at once reorganized, veteran officers were displaced, and he was immediately placed in command of a division. He continued in the army, participating in the battles of Bull Run, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg, without manifesting any striking evidences of military genius. Of this, however, we do not now propose to speak, for it is already a part of our military history. At the close of the war, instead of being at once mustered out, as other officers of far superior ability and more efficient service were, he again made use of his alleged influence with the German element to continue in commission for a considerable time after there was any use for him.

In 1866 SCHURZ went to Detroit as the editor of the *Post*, where, however, he by no means favorably distinguished himself. His next move was to Missouri, which, he imagined, offered a most promising field for his versatile talent. There he assumed the leadership of the extreme Radicals—himself a Radical of the most proscriptive type. Mr. HENDERSON, a true Republican, and a man of many sterling qualities, was representing Missouri in the Senate, and SCHURZ at once determined to succeed him. To accomplish this, it was necessary to defame Mr. HENDERSON before the people of Missouri, and destroy their confidence in him. For this task Gen. SCHURZ was peculiarly fitted, and he succeeded thoroughly in the enterprise. HENDERSON was denounced as too liberal toward the rebel citizens, which at that time was enough to condemn him before his constituents. HENDERSON withdrew from the canvass, and the contest was between Gen. SCHURZ and Mr. LOAN, and each strove to "out-radical" the other, in which strife SCHURZ won, and was elected as the representative of the fiercest radicalism of the State.

Secure in his seat, he at once began to court the more liberal element in the State, and succeeded so far as to bring about the election of Gen. BLAIR to the Senate, and to effect a thorough demoralization of the party in the State.

In 1868 Gen. SCHURZ was a delegate to the Chicago Convention, and went there with revolutionary intent. He was considerably mollified by being chosen as temporary Chairman of the Convention, the duties of which he managed to discharge in an apparently satisfactory manner, by the aid of two prompters well versed in parliamentary rules and the usages of Conventions.

Gen. SCHURZ has much to say about the reform of the civil service, the character of the President's appointments, nepotism, &c. Let us see what his own conduct has been toward further corrupting that service.

In the early days of the President's term Mr. SCHURZ was one of the most persistent bores in Washington for appointments in the civil service. Nor was he at all careful as to the character and qualification of the men whom he pressed for appointment. In one notable case, he advocated the cause of a citizen of Missouri, who had neither social nor political standing, for a foreign mission. He made frequent visits to the Executive Mansion, and through much importunity he was finally successful. The name was sent to the Senate, where SCHURZ had a free field to button-hole his colleagues in favor of the confirmation of his friend. In the course of the struggle pending the confirmation, all the disgraceful instrumentality of SCHURZ in favor of the appointment and confirmation was fully revealed by the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations—his offensive and long-continued boring of the President for the appointment, his labors with individual Senators, and the utter unfitness of the man for the place. Seldom or ever before was so persistent an effort made by a Senator to foist upon the country a man totally unfit to discharge the duties of a great position. Gen. SCHURZ might ornament one of his eloquent lectures on civil service reform in a most entertaining manner, by giving a detailed history of the case we have referred to, and by telling his audience the consideration which prompted him to press an unfit appointment so strongly in opposition to the will of his people, and to the neglect of the more deserving friends in his State, to whom he was directly indebted for his election. One instance, to illustrate his practice with regard to the appointment of relatives to office, and we will have done with the subject for the present. Gen. SCHURZ pressed upon the President the appointment of his brother-in-law, Mr. JUSSEN, of Chicago, as Collector of the Chicago District, the most remunerative office in the revenue service; and he was appointed and enjoyed the emoluments of the office for about two years. He was appointed simply because Gen. SCHURZ asked it, and SCHURZ asked it simply because JUSSEN was his brother-in-law.

We have said enough to convince any one of Gen. SCHURZ's fitness to appear in the field as a champion of civil service reform. In politics he belongs to the extreme revolutionary type of some European societies. He now seeks to destroy an Administration which he has sought in vain to corrupt.

How to Treat Criminals.

The series of articles which we are publishing on our State institutions will contribute, we hope, by reason of the exact information they furnish in regard to our New-York prisons, something toward the improvement of prison management in general, which is to be the subject of the discussions of the International Prison Convention, to assemble in London during the coming Spring. The points of difference between the Auburn, Clinton, Albany and Sing Sing prisons have been clearly presented by our correspondent, who has observed these institutions from the position of an intelligent outsider, and has had opportunities for observation, free from the manipulations of officials interested to make the best show possible. It is but fair to say that the officers of our prisons have given him every facility for studying the working of their institutions. The consequence is, that he has gathered together and presented an array of facts which is of infinitely more service to the philanthropist and social reformer than volumes of abstract discussion of the subject of prison management. It is plain that there is plenty of room for reform, and great occasion for the assembling of the Convention which is to meet in London within a few months, and which will undoubtedly thoroughly sift the whole question, and ought to bring the management of the correctional discipline of social criminals more nearly abreast of advanced modern civilization and humanity than it now is.

The statement of our correspondent with regard to the victims of first convictions, and their enforced association with old offenders, and subjection to the same kind of punishment with them, is specially important to any one who has watched the progress of our criminal justice. "Of the 473 new arrivals at the prison (Sing Sing) in the year 1870," he says, "no less than 417 were what are technically called 'first convictions.'" Now, whoever has chanced to serve on a jury in the General Sessions or Oyer and Terminer Courts, has been sure to have his sympathies excited very often for criminals whose guilt was proved beyond peradventure, and whose conviction to prison or Penitentiary could not fail to follow the verdict of "guilty," which an honest jury was obliged to render in their cases. Yet these unfortunate offenders might be mere boys, who controlled "no influence," and who had committed a first crime. That they deserved punishment, no one who followed the evidence against them could doubt. But what sort of punishment was it to be? Was it to be one that would fix and indurate criminal tendencies, or divert and eradicate them? Would the young convict come out of his confinement worse or better than when he went into it? The evidence of the officers of the Court, who have direct and constant contact with the criminals, is that in such cases prison and Penitentiary experience tends decidedly to confirm the young convict in crime, and to prepare the way for his subsequent employment of it as a means of livelihood. If this be the case, the object of the punishment is defeated, for society is interested in reformation rather than vengeful punishment—in the eradication of crime itself rather than the mere suffering of the criminal.

The results of which our correspondent tells us as already attained at the Albany Penitentiary promises well for the future, and suggests a line of prison conduct more humane and philosophical than that usually followed. The subject surely is one of the most important of those offered to the student of "social science," and it is creditable to our Christian civilization that it has already occupied so much of the attention of philanthropists.

Another Ring Bubble Burst.

Since the Foley injunction, the New-York Printing Company, the Manufacturing Stationers' Company, and the *Transcript* Association have been in a bad way. Thanks to Mayor HALL, CORNELIUS CORSON—*Tribune* stockholder, City sinecurist, and manager of all three of the above companies—retained his usual place as Chief of the Bureau of Elections, and the fat pickings of November printing and advertising doubtless helped to repair the failing fortunes of the great printing and stationery business of the Ring. TWEED had nominally disposed of his share in the concern to one of his sons; SWEENY had followed his example by putting in his brother as his dummy in the printing business. The unsullied and incorruptible HALL made a sworn affidavit that he had never been a shareholder in any of the enterprises named. Considering how much he had done for them, people naturally thought this somewhat astonishing. In the years 1869 and 1870, there was paid to the Printing Company, the Stationers' Company, and the *Transcript*, nearly three millions of public money. One would have thought that this was business enough to float these fortunate concerns through long years of misfortune. When it is considered that nine-tenths of this amount was profit—according to the usual average of Ring accounts—it is still more wonderful to find the premises of the Printing and Stationers' Companies in the possession of the Sheriff, and their contents about to be sold in order to liquidate a protested bill of $109,339, found among the assets of the suspended Ocean Bank.

The fact of the great office in East Twelfth-street being under the control of TWEED and SWEENY, procured it a vast amount of patronage from the Erie Railroad, and other connections of the Ring. Now that TWEED is playing at hide and seek with the Sheriff, SWEENY contemplating the stormy horizon from a safe distance, and President WILBOUR and Secretary CORSON are keeping beyond the reach of justice, the Printing Company is doomed, like many lesser swindles which grew under the protecting shadow of the Ring. Nobody has any further reason for securing favor by sending it trade, and sad as it is to find two or three thousand people thrown out of employment, it would be still more sad, if after a sweeping work of reform this huge horse-leech should find it possible to subsist any longer on City plunder. The purpose of its existence was to fill the pockets of TWEED, SWEENY, and their confederates at the public expense. Now that this has become impossible, it was only left for it to shrink into the paltry proportions with which it started, or to expire altogether.

A Marriage of Inconvenience.

Instances are not uncommon in novels, or indeed in real life, of people being married against their wills. In remoter times, without going back to the rough wooing by which the Romans won their Sabine wives, it was common enough for a hero of chivalry to marry whatever lady took his fancy, without stopping to ask her leave. But it has generally been women who suffered from this cavalier fashion. Men are not so often married on compulsion.

A gentleman of Morristown, Penn., has, however, organized and carried out a spirited raid upon the reluctant members of his own sex. This ingenious person had a daughter, with whose charms the young men of her acquaintance were evidently not smitten. There came recently to the father a brilliant inspiration, which, like all efforts of genius, seems so simple and practical that it is a wonder nobody ever thought of it before. He went off, procured a Justice of the Peace to come to his house, arrayed his daughter in her bridal robes, and then, pistol in hand, sallied forth to find the bridegroom. Clapping his weapon to the head of the first man he met, who happened to be one STEVENSON, a traveling salesman, he forced him into the house, and, by dint of the same gentle urgency, to marry a girl whom he had never before seen. The ceremony concluded, the happy husband was kicked out of doors. Naturally somewhat flustered by this unusual episode, he wended his way pensively to Chicago, where a proper presentment of these facts to the Superior Court procured him a divorce. But the mind which conceived so excellent a design, and executed it so skillfully, will be found equal to this emergency also. No doubt some other unsuspecting salesman will straightway be constrained into unwilling bonds with the slighted Morristown belle, though what precise advantage accrues to her, if her spouse is to be instantly kicked out, it is hard to imagine.

The extreme simplicity, as well as the delicious humor, of this proceeding ought to gain for it widespread popularity. Fathers of families with many marriageable daughters will find it an easy way of getting them off their hands. And by a little forethought and care, very desirable husbands may in this way be obtained, without going through the old tedious process of match-making. Rich old bachelors with nerves, or timid young gentlemen of fortune, so pounced upon, could be safely married before they knew what it was all about. A little extra persuasion might even induce them to make a handsome settlement on their wives at once. In that case, a divorce would be so much gain, as it would permit a repetition of the process.

Dark Spots on the Dock Commission.

Mr. School Commissioner WOOD, who is very desirous of having light thrown on the doings of all the Municipal Departments, still refuses to throw any of it himself upon certain matters concerning the administration of the Dock Commission, about which we have asked him. He seems to be a ready writer—if we may judge from the long letters he has sent us—yet he neglects the plain duty of a simple explanation of facts in the history of this Commission of which he is so officious a member—facts which, left unexplained, tend to throw great discredit on the "eminently respectable" gentlemen composing it.

Not even the past reputations of Messrs. HUNT, WOOD and AGNEW will save them from the reproach of the public if the remarkable circumstance of the successive election of the two brothers SMITH to the office of Treasurer of the Commission is left without explanation from their colleagues. Why were those Ring tools put in charge of the strong-box of the Dock Department? Why does HENRY A. SMITH still hold the office of Treasurer? Why are "respectable" gentlemen willing to continue the associates of such a man? These are questions which the public are asking, and unless they have a satisfactory answer they will be sure to think hard things even of eminent merchants and brokers. In view of subsequent developments, the sudden transfer of Mr. WOOD from the Citizens' Association to several fat offices under Tammany is of itself a circumstance that the people cannot fail to regard as extremely suspicious. Nor do his relations with the venerable SANDS, who converted him to Tammany, and amply rewarded him for his change of convictions, help him at all. But when we add to this his association with SMITH, continued in the face of that person's proved bad character, Mr. WOOD'S case becomes sad indeed. If we are not misinformed, the relations between WOOD and SMITH have been of the most intimate kind. We are at a loss to understand how a man who was "sound to the core" could maintain friendly association with a person of SMITH's character, which was well known long before our exposure of the Ring. Light upon this subject is urgently demanded by the honest portion of the public, whose faith in "high-toned mercantile honor and unimpeachable integrity," as represented in the Dock Commission, is in danger of being rudely shaken. It is a little strange, too, that since the disappearance of his crony, SMITH, Mr. WOOD has held the office of Treasurer *pro tem*.

Moreover, light should be thrown upon the fact that the principal part of the money which the Commission has expended on actual work, according to their last report, was disbursed, not through Gen. MCCLELLAN, the incorruptible Engineer-in-Chief, but through another officer—and that HENRY A. SMITH was thereby enabled to manipulate the pay-rolls for Tammany electioneering purposes.

Auburn Armory.

The extravagances of the Ring are not confined to New-York. Last Winter, Senator WOODIN, of the Twenty-fifth District, applied for an appropriation for a new armory. Senator TWEED inquired of the other Senator how much he wanted, and promised to put the amount in the bill. Senator WOODIN replied, twenty-five thousand dollars, and that amount of appropriation was made. Mr. E. P. ROSS, who is the head and front of the Democratic Party in Cayuga County, and who furnishes the brains and money for the party, owned a lot on Water-street. It is in the immediate vicinity of a coal-yard and lumber-yard at the end of the street. It is a low and muddy lot, with no paved sidewalks approaching it, and the least desirable site in Auburn for an armory.

Mr. ROSS, Gen. MCQUADE, Gen. MCDOUGALL, the Postmaster, Col. CHAS. POMROY, a special and political friend of Mr. ROSS, and Gen. CHEDELL, were the Commissioners appointed by the Governor to select a site for the armory. By a vote of the first three named Commissioners, the lot of Mr. ROSS was selected at the price of twelve thousand dollars. The lot would not sell today for any purpose for more than fifteen or twenty hundred dollars. It is inconvenient, and almost inaccessible for an armory. A lot owned by the estate of the late JOHN H. BEACH, very near the Ross block, eight rods front by twenty rods deep, could be purchased for eight thousand dollars. It contains a substantial residence, occupied by Mr. BEACH in his life-time as his residence, and with abundance of room on the east side for an armory. The residence would sell for three or four thousand dollars.

Another lot on Franklin-street, owned and occupied for many years by the late Dr. MILLS, Professor in the Theological Seminary, is in the market for ten thousand dollars. It has a spacious mansion, in complete repair, and the lot contains more than an acre of ground. The house could be sold for one-half of the purchase-money, leaving ample room for the armory. There is time for the Governor to appoint a new commission, select a new site for the armory, less expensive, more desirable, and more satisfactory to the citizens of Auburn.

MINOR TOPICS.

An article in *Harper's Weekly*, on "The President and the Civil Service," opens as follows:

> "Among the objections urged against the President's scheme of reform of the civil service is that it does not subject the present officers to examination, and therefore, as is alleged, leaves in the service a multitude of inefficient men who will be the mere mercenaries of the President. The desirable method of so great a reform, however, seems to be that the principle shall be radical and the process sure, but the beginnings gentle. It is also desirable to judge the method upon its own merits, and, so far as practicable, independently of the President who authorizes it."

This is a very simple answer to the malignant clamor raised by the Opposition journals on this point. These papers never allow themselves to suspect that a reform embracing the vast interests of the Government in the service of fifty thousand employes, cannot be carried out before breakfast any morning. They can see no occasion for perfecting the delicate machinery proposed before applying it instantly to every officer in the land. Formerly the cry against the President was, "You are opposed to civil service reform." When he took active measures to secure that reform, his enemies said, "You ought to have done it before." Now they cry out, "It is not the kind of reform we asked for"—which is quite true, because it goes too far for them. Is not all this a very intelligent Opposition?

The dark district of the City is no better off than it was on Monday. The street-lamps are not lit, and in the houses a faint flicker of gas can only be obtained after 8 o'clock in the evening, and then it does not last very long. Meanwhile any quantity of air rushes through the meters, and will doubtless make its appearance in a substantial form in the housekeepers' bills. Surely something might have been done before now to remedy the effects of that very queer explosion last Saturday.

Every step of the prosecution against TWEED gives some new illustration of the glorious uncertainty of law. Judge LEARNED's decision of yesterday, denying the motion to continue the injunction against TWEED's disposal of his property, is a fresh reminder of how difficult it is to obtain what can fitly be called a judicial opinion on the case of this unexampled criminal. The Courts persist in bringing TWEED's offenses under the usual category of crimes of fraud, and seem disposed to deny him no advantage which could be claimed by an ordinary offender. The people perceive very clearly that if TWEED is to be treated without reference to the exceeding magnitude of his guilt, and without special consideration of the enormous sums of which restitution is demanded, the result will be a very partial installment of justice. TWEED's bondsmen have not yet justified, the Sheriff has allowed him to slip through his fingers, and he may almost immediately dispose of all he possesses in the most legal and satisfactory manner. The prospect is not encouraging for those who want to see TWEED forced to disgorge, and then sent to the State Prison.

The Captain-General of Cuba has taken the opportunity of showing his contempt for the remonstrances addressed to him, in favor of conducting warfare according to the dictates of civilization, by issuing a proclamation more inhuman in its terms than any that has preceded it. VALMASEDA appears to have resolved, that the barbarous practices of his military subordinates should be no longer considered irregular, from the lack of official sanction. He accordingly declares that every insurgent captured after Jan. 15 shall be shot, and that every one surrendering shall be condemned to perpetual imprisonment. Negro men are to be treated in the same manner as the whites, and negro women found among the rebels will be returned to their owners and compelled to wear a chain for four years. The historical atrocities of ALVA in the Netherlands become more credible when read by the light of what a typical modern Spaniard thinks to be the proper way to stamp out a revolt.

The news from Japan is startling, considering the revolutionary changes it describes. The Mikado drinks champagne and wears trousers. He likewise shows himself in the public streets. His subjects are laying down horse-railways, and his soldiers are ordered to wear leather shoes like those of Europe or America. A Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has been formed, and there is lively agitation for free trade. Here is matter for the cogitation of both Mr. BERGH and Mr. GREELEY. How long will it be before China will take such strides forward as this? It is surely strange that people so close together, and so apparently similar, should be thus diametrically opposite as regards prejudice against foreigners and foreign customs. If Japan continues to go ahead at this rate, we may expect soon to see her provided with a steam navy, and dictating treaties of commerce to her less advanced Asiatic neighbors. The sea will not keep her out of China as the Great Wall was meant to do the Tartars, and the open intercourse so long refused to the "red devils" of the West may be enforced by the islanders of the East.

There has been a banquet at St. Petersburg in honor of the military Order of St. George, and the Czar has made a speech that has created an excitement. He toasted the Emperor of Germany, as the oldest living Knight of the Order, and expressed his desire and hope that the intimate friendship uniting the two nations, and their brotherhood of arms, might be perpetuated, thus affording "the best guarantee for the maintenance of peace and legal order in Europe." Such is the account, at all events, telegraphed to Berlin, and it is added that the Red Prince, who was at the banquet, replied in sympathetic language to the speech of his Imperial host. A dispatch sent from Berlin to Paris announces that this is accepted as a death-blow to French hopes of a political alliance against Germany. Perhaps it is; but what is then the meaning of Russia's enormous military preparations, her increased army, her strengthened fortresses, her vast accumulation of stores? Surely amicable professions have been heard before, at times of similar preparation, and their meaning has had the usual diplomatic construction. If Russia means to fight Germany, in concert with France, Russia would be wise, no doubt, to wait until France has had a chance to recover from the late struggle. Meanwhile, there is no reason why Russia and Germany should not be the best of friends, or that the peace of Europe should not be regarded as "thoroughly assured"—until the next time it is broken.

Amusement Notes.

"La Traviata" was the opera at the Academy of Music last evening. Miss NILSSON sang with exceeding spirit and finish, and M. CAPOUL acted with his usual warmth and elegance. To-morrow, "Martha" will be given. The farewell entertainment of the present season is to take place on Wednesday next. "Lucia di Lammermoor" will be recited....."La Périchole" will be sung this evening, at Lina Edwin's; "Fleur de Thé" will be represented there to-morrow; "Barbe Bleue" can be enjoyed at the Saturday matinée, and "La Grande Duchesse" will be interpreted Saturday evening....."The Ticket-of-Leave Man" will be performed nightly, until further notice, at the Grand Opera-house. Both Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE act in this well-known but still attractive drama.....An afternoon or an evening performance can be attended each day at Wood's Museum, an inspection of the curiosities adding to the interest of the afternoon entertainment. This week, "The Winning Hand" will be given at the matinées, and a new piece called "Benedict Arnold," will be acted by night.

A Visit to the Children's Aid Society—Among the Newsboys—The Hotel of the Needy—The Lodging-Houses, and the Pressing Wants of the Society.

A peddler, a B. B., (this occurred so frequently that to write boot-black we suppose was onerous,) a bill-poster, a canal-hand, newsboys innumerable, a nothing and couldn't get nothing to do, Sir, a player of banjo for a living, a bird-cage maker, a gatherer and seller of drift-wood, a rag-picker, a property-boy in a theatre, a cattle-driver, a sand-paper boy and a beggar represented but a tithe of the occupations which passed under our notice. The causes which sent them there for a night's lodging were many. "Been a working steady with a man as picked cranberries all Summer—you see; promised to keep me through Winter, but he busted in the business, and turned me adrift." Another was: "I didn't have no luck in Chicago. I was getting a good run of custom there a blacking boots, when that fire comes and burnt me out. I kind of walked and got lifts on the cars, and has been most three months a working my way here; and ain't got a cent;" or "Father's kind of rough on me. He's been getting very bad lately, since he went and married again. It's too much whisky; and he kicked me down-stairs, step-mother a throwing things arter me." Or it was, "I came because I'm better off here than anywhere else, and I ain't got no father nor mother nor nobody, and I kin pay my way, and please let's have a supper ticket, and lodging and breakfast too." Costumes were varied to a degree. Rags and patches predominated, and perhaps in half of them the bare skin of the boys showed through their tattered clothes. Such hats and caps! Some soft hats—exceedingly limp ones—came clean over their eyes, down to their mouths, so that they have to lift them up in order to be heard. Others were atoms of caps, which no amount of bulging out could keep on their heads. The hair was of all lengths, though many of them wore it short-cropped. "Is it the fashion," we asked, "among the boys to wear their hair cut that close?" "They have their barber, a boy from among themselves. His charge is three cents per head. They are very particular about it, and won't pay if hair is cut in what they call Court-house steps, or in ridges. It's got to be a clean shave."

"What time do the boys commence coming?" we asked of Mr. O'CONNOR, the Superintendent of the Newsboys' Lodging-house. "Just as soon as it is dark; wait a little while and you will see them." In a few moments the early arrivals made their appearance. There was no semblance of asking for alms about it. They went bravely up to the office—those that had money—and asked and paid for their tickets, supper, bed and breakfast, all for fifteen cents, with the same *aplomb* as would the *habitués* of the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Demands for keys to boxes, in which they kept their clothes, were made, and quickly responded to. The difference between them and the occupants of a first-class caravansary were slight, the only notable one being the method of registering. The Superintendent did that for them. The lodger's name was asked, whether father or mother were alive, where he was born, age, whether he could read or write, and his occupation. Did they all pay? No, not one-fourth of them. "Couldn't make a raise—hadn't no money to start on;" or it was, "Made something—not much; had to buy dinner with it." One bright boy, with a chubby, round face, "hadn't a red," so he said. "Why, how is that?" "All went in feeds," was the reply. "How much did you make?" "Fifty cents." "What! you spent all that for your dinner?" "No, I had breakfast." "Then you must have eaten two breakfasts, for you had one here." "That's just so; you see it was so cold I kind of felt as if I ought to have two breakfasts, and then I wouldn't want dinner, but when dinner time come I couldn't help it." "I'm afraid you are somewhat of a glutton," said the Superintendent with a smile—"But here's your ticket—there is soup to-night—and here's another for the bed and one more for breakfast." Then turning to us, he added: "TOMMY is a good lad, though he does eat for four; but boys' stomachs, working boys especially, are very elastic."

One thing peculiar was the toilet made by the boys. There is a miserable place in Holland where cleanliness is carried *ad nauseam*, where all the people take off their shoes before coming into a house. This rule never struck us as admissible until our introduction to the lodging-house of the Children's Aid Society. Such muddy boots and shoes we never saw; all the slime of Broadway was on their feet. As in a mosque, the boots and shoes are doffed, in order that cleanliness could be made possible. "Some of the boys," went on to say Mr. O'CONNOR, "only eat one meal a day—that's supper. They might get their breakfast if they asked for it, but they don't. On rainy days it goes hard with them, and Sunday is a bad day. We mostly have to feed them all Sunday, as they cannot earn much." Still the boys came flocking in. "How long do they keep coming," we inquired. "Pretty steady until 11 o'clock, when there is a rush. It is the boys who had been to a theatre. We charge extra then—and as there is another extra charge after 11, there is another rush at 12 o'clock, after that the doors are closed and no one is permitted to enter." One blessed thing which we remarked was that the boys were not suppressed. To have forced all these boys, keen-witted, agile, to have sat like dumb statues, would have been the most painful of all punishments. They were permitted to chat and laugh, and having this liberty, they were perfectly decorous—perhaps more so than would have been the same number of boys drawn at random from richer or more fortunate classes. Presently supper was announced. Each boy had given him a huge bowl of excellent soup, and a hunk of bread of tremendous size. It was delightful to see with what zest they demolished their food.

There was here and there an Oliver who asked for more, and more was given him in the most liberal way. Save that the Superintendent said once, "Steady, take your time," as some very hungry boys were bolting in a dreadful way, endangering their precious lifes, not a single word of admonition was necessary.

In the morning we had visited the Rivington-street Lodging-house, another good work of the Children's Aid Society, and had been delighted with its working. Adjoining the school-room was a little green-house, which poor little bit of country thrown into this dingy part of the City must exert its pleasant influence over the whole quarter. The flowers were given to the poor children as prizes, so that the squalid abodes of poor men and women might be lighted up by these pretty gifts.

The Girls' Lodging-house, No. 27 St. Mark's-place, we also called at. There was a sewing-machine school attached to it. The machines had been loaned them by the principal manufacturers. This one lodging-house has sheltered alone over 10,000 girls, has given 115,000 lodgings and 350,000 meals.

The Society has nineteen day and twelve evening schools. There are now on the rolls of the schools over 9,500 pupils. The Newsboys' Lodging-house has alone in a single year had much over 50,000 boys. Besides caring for them for the present, their future enters into the thoughts of the Society. Every year thousands of boys are sent away to the West, where they become farmers and mechanics, and so careful is the machinery brought into play for this huge and complicated work, that a child is never lost sight of. Should the persons engaging him not be trustworthy he is removed at once and placed in better hands. So far all this reads very pleasantly, but now there is a dark side to this picture. It takes, with the utmost economy, something like $154,000 per annum to carry on this great work. From its own means, with every source of private contribution, but a little over $120,000 can be counted on. The $30,000 and odd due them by the City, thanks to the frauds of the Ring, has been impossible to procure. Shall this—the best and greatest of all charities—languish for want of the helping hand of the benevolent of New-York? Think only of these cold nights, of the children who find in this Society food and lodging, ponder on the souls saved through its means from utter crime and wretchedness. What the Society wants is bread and beef and money, clothes, everything. We have made several appeals to the public which have been most kindly met, but more help, much more, is wanted. Send money either to the TIMES Office for the Children's Aid Society, or to Mr. CHARLES L. BRACE, No. 19 East Fourth-street, or to the Treasurer, Mr. J. E. WILLIAMS, at the Metropolitan National Bank.

If the public wish an example of generous giving, let them only take a lesson from these poor children themselves. These bare-headed, bare-footed children, when the news of the Chicago fire came, gave, in many cases, every penny of their hard-earnings to relieve other suffering children.

The Superior Court Clerkship.

At a recent meeting of the Judges of the Superior Court, in relation to the resignation of JAMES M. SWEENY, the Clerk of the Court, and the appointment of his successor, it was announced by the Chief-Justice that no action would be taken in the matter until after the 1st of January. This sets at rest all apprehension that the outgoing Judges will interfere in the appointment, and leaves it for the two Reform Judges, who take their seats on the first of the new year, to have a voice in the appointment to be made.

The Children's Aid Society.

No. 19 EAST FOURTH-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1871.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We acknowledge with deep gratitude the sum of $121 45, received through the TIMES from various sources for the poor children, as well as many other kind gifts which we have acknowledged personally to the givers. These have enabled us to put shoes and clothing on great numbers of needy little ones, to provide warm dinners for them, and to send others, comfortably clad, to Western homes.

It would be a great encouragement to our poor children, and to the workers in this field, if our citizens would visit oftener our different branches. The best time to see the lodging-houses is in the evening, and both ladies and gentlemen will be welcome.

The schools, after Jan. 3, will be open through the day, and some in the evenings.

The inclosed is a list of our various branches.

Yours, with respect,
C. L. BRACE, Secretary.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

Open to all children who cannot attend the public schools: Cottage-place School, No. 204 Bleecker-street; East River School, No. 206 East Fortieth-street; Hudson River School, No. 350 West Twenty-seventh-street; Avenue B School, No. 607 East Fourteenth-street; German School, No. 272 Second-street; Italian School, No. 44 Franklin-street; Lord School, No. 207 Greenwich-street; Fifty-second-street School, Fifty-second-street, near Eleventh-avenue; Fifty-third-street School, No. 340 West Fifty-third-street; Park School, Sixty-eighth-street, near Broadway; Phelps School, No. 335 East Thirty-fifth street; Newsboys' School, No. 49 Park-place; Girls' School, No. 120 West Sixteenth-street; Fourth Ward School, No. 52 Market-street; Fifth Ward School, No. 141 Hudson-street; Eighth Ward School, No. 185 Spring-street; Eleventh Ward School, No. 709 East Eleventh-street; Thirteenth Ward School, No. 327 Rivington-street; Fourteenth Ward School, No. 93 Crosby-street; Sixteenth Ward School, No. 211 West Eighteenth-street.

FREE READING-ROOMS.

No. 211 West Eighteenth-street, No. 204 Bleecker-street, No. 327 Rivington-street, No. 207 Greenwich-street.

LODGING-HOUSES.

Newsboys', No. 49 Park-place; Girls', No. 27 St. Mark's-place; Sixteenth Ward, No. 211 West Eighteenth-street; Eleventh Ward, No. 709 East Eleventh-street; Rivington-street, No. 327 Rivington-street.

The Campaign of Slander.

From Harper's Weekly.

It is unfortunate that there should have been an impression, not justified by the facts, that any Republican Senators wished to hide corruption or prevent investigations of the methods and expenses of the Government. There is no such disposition in the party. There was none such upon the part of the Senators who opposed Mr. TRUMBULL's resolution. That there is none upon the part of the President is shown by the fact that he has put himself at the head of the movement for civil service reform. It is, however, the policy of those who are opposed to him to make it appear that in some mysterious way he connives at fraud. Mr. SCHURZ said, as we stated last week, that no evidence implicated the President in the alleged abuses of the general order system. But he also said, and repeated, and the remark has been diligently echoed, that there was some mysterious power higher than the Secretary of the Treasury which sustained those abuses. Yet what power in that sense is higher than the Secretary, except the President? Did Mr. SCHURZ mean him? We gave him credit for plainly declaring that the President was not implicated by any evidence. But if the Senator had no proof, were not his words an unjustifiable insinuation?

If the opposition to the President hopes to brand him before the country as a dishonest man, it will fail. There is in politics a legitimate and an illegitimate method of opposition; one which honorable men adopt, and one which they reject; and the policy of personal defamation of the President is not honorable. But the personal campaign was never conducted with such rigor before. Indeed, the innuendoes at the little details of the President's life are so incessant that it is evident that the great measures of his Administration are not supposed to be very vulnerable.

If he were surrounded by a cabinet like that of the last Democratic President, for instance, it might be wisely feared that he was either coerced by it or in collusion with it. But the character of the Cabinet is the pledge to the country of the patriotism and pure purpose of the Administration. Or, if the Administration in details were proved to be generally extravagant or corrupt, there would justly be deep distrust upon the part of the country. But while there have been—as under the old system of the civil service is inevitable—unfortunate appointments and defalcations, they are in no sense the rule of the Administration; and it would be found, upon inquiry, that many of the instances of this kind are due to the characters of the persons whom the President did not personally know, but who were pressed upon him for appointment by some of the very gentlemen who now urge against him the character of some appointments that he has made. We shall be very much mistaken if the same gentlemen do not receive the President's project of reform of the civil service with a smile of utter incredulity, not because they think the scheme objectionable, but because they do not believe that he will put it into execution. When he does that, it will be remarkable if the President's action, however sincere and honorable, is not derided as intentionally inefficient. Indeed, those who have declared that they think the President unfit for renomination are not likely to own that they were mistaken as the day for the Convention draws near.

If before the Convention meets it can be shown that he is directly or indirectly responsible for the abuses which may occur in any of the offices, those who wish his renomination will not be a very large number. But if the attempt fails, they will be the entire Convention. For an effort to discredit the Chief Magistrate of this country does not end with its success or its failure. If it succeeds, he is utterly disgraced. If it fails, those who attempt it lose the respect of honorable men. We must not be understood as charging malignant motives upon those who sincerely move for investigations into alleged abuses. But the character of the President belongs to the country, and when that character is stained the country is sullied. Therefore the investigation of the charges which have been made must be thorough and unsparing. The general-order system must be and will be completely exposed. If abuses are discovered, and the blame can be justly laid upon the President, there will be reason to denounce him. The noble warfare upon his cigars and his horses will then end, and we may all well be aghast at real reasons of opposition.

But meanwhile the President is not harmed in the judgment of candid men—and they are the great majority—by slander and misrepresentation. Although he smokes cigars, and likes a fine horse, and owns stock in Seneca stone from which he has no dividends, and a house was presented to him as a token of patriotic gratitude, and there are a dozen of his relatives in office, some of them not appointed, but merely not removed, by him—although these things are true, it is also true that the great results of his Administration are such as the country contemplates with pride and satisfaction. It sees its wise and humane Indian policy, its reduction of taxation, and the diminution of the debt; its peaceful and honorable settlement of foreign questions, its protection of all good citizens every where, its amnesty, and its reform of the civil service; and the country forgives the President his occasional drives and his daily cigar. Indeed, when the real services of Gen. GRANT to this country are considered, the pitiful character of the vituperation to which he is constantly exposed becomes still more despicable. And if any Republican who unwillingly believes that there must be a serious reason for such insinuation and slander will only trouble himself to analyze the stories, and to reflect upon the immense misrepresentation to which every conspicuous public man is subjected, he will be rejoiced by discovering that if the falsehood and the exaggeration are removed, the personal gossip about the President is as causeless as it is contemptible.

The Metropolitan Gas Troubles—Better Light To-night.

The district so lately bereft of gas-light was a little better off last night. Between 7 and 11 in the evening the dwelling-houses and stores near to the Metropolitan works had very good light indeed. But those above Eighth-avenue, toward Broadway, and across to the East River, were in a sorry condition. There were no street-lamps lit at all. At the Works three purifiers were in use, gas was made with 300 retorts charged and an inch pressure, which was not enough to distribute very good or sufficient material throughout the district. The pressure was reduced to half an inch after 11 o'clock, and no gas was made after midnight. The Harlem Company contributed to the eastern half of the district as much as they could through an eight-inch pipe connecting the two mains at Seventy-ninth-street and Third-avenue; but, as only four and one-half inch pressure could be used, the supply was necessarily small at the southern side of the district. On the whole the householders were better pleased than on the previous night. To-night the Company expect to be able to light some of the street lamps. At any rate, they are sure they can give their private customers as much gas as they require.

THE COAL QUESTION.

Scranton People Surprised by the Fall in Price—No Apparent Danger of Suspension.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., Dec. 27.—The average decline of seven cents per ton in the sale of coal in New-York this morning takes our citizens by surprise, as it was fully expected a rise would take place in consequence of the existing cold weather. The operators and miners throughout the Anthracite coal fields are disposed to continue operations on the same basis of wages as were paid since the last suspension. In the Lehigh and Schuylkill regions, as well as throughout Luzerne, there is a strong current of feeling among all interested against suspension, and it is now positive that work will be continued well into the new year. Considering the present low prices and stagnant condition of the coal market, all classes realize that a continuation of work at the present rates is the best that can be done.

WASHINGTON.

Affairs at the White House—Mr. Kendall, of Nevada—Mrs. E. A. Pollard's Suit—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—By order of the President, there will be no more Cabinet meetings until Tuesday next. Quite a number of callers visited the White House today, among whom were Senator CORBETT, Gen. JOHN EATON, District-Attorney TRACY, of Brooklyn, and others, most of whom saw the President.

PERSONAL.

Representative KENDALL, of Nevada, who has been absent thus far this session, writes to his colleague, Senator NYE, from London, to the effect that his return has been delayed by illness, but he now expects to arrive in January. Postmaster-General CRESWELL, who went to his home at Elkton, Md., to spend Christmas, returned to Washington to-night.

DAMAGES AWARDED.

The case of Mrs. E. A. POLLARD, of which mention was made last night, against LYON, was finished today, and the jury awarded her $1,000 damages. She has still more suits pending against the same defendant—one for slander and one for assault. The evidence in the case just closed has been of the most scandalous kind, and the local papers here for two days present in part the appearance of the "flash papers." Mrs. POLLARD, it will be understood, is the wife of the historian of the "Lost Cause."

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE INDIAN REPORT.

The Board of Indian Commissioners have presented their report to President GRANT. It gives the details of their proceedings during the past year, states the condition of various Indian tribes from personal observation of members, makes various suggestions, and gives a cheerful review of the peace policy. In the purchase of Indian supplies and other measures, they have saved about $1,000,000.

THE EX-RUSSIAN MINISTER.

Mr. CATACAZY is now in Washington closing up his business. A letter from Berlin just received here, says he was obliged to leave Hanover after great difficulty for incompatibilities of one kind or other.

THE SUCCESSOR OF MR. CALLENDER.

The New-York Clearing-house Committee have not yet, in accordance with the request of the Controller of the Currency, presented the name of a successor to Mr. CALLENDER as Bank Examiner.

THE TREASURY.

The Treasury balances at the close of business today were: Currency, $10,408,000; coin, $109,542,000; coin certificates, $34,880,000.

NEW-YEAR'S DAY AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The announcement is made by authority that at 11 A. M. on Monday, 1st of January, the President will receive the members of the Cabinet and foreign Ministers; at 11½ A. M. the Judges of the Supreme Court, United States Senators and Representatives in Congress, and Judges of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia and of the Court of Claims, will be received; at 12 M., the officers of the army and navy will be received; at 12½ o'clock, the heads of bureaus of the several Departments will be received. The reception of citizens will commence at 1 o'clock P. M., at which time the gates of the inclosure will be opened, and reception will terminate at 2 o'clock P. M.

TRIAL OF MRS. WHARTON.

Cross-Examination of the Chemist, Toney—Testimony for the Defense Begun.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Dec. 27.—This was the nineteenth day of the Wharton trial. The Court met at 10 o'clock. WM. P. TONEY resumed the stand, and was cross-examined by Mr. STEELE:

Witness was employed in the Department of the Surgeon-General's office, in Washington, from 1866 to July, 1869; in the latter year was for about four months employed as chemist for a copper company near Baltimore, which position he resigned. The witness gave as a reason for his resignation as chemist of the copper company that on one or two occasions the President of the copper company requested him to make his reports different from what was shown by his analysis, which he declined doing, and resigned; witness was rated on the books of the Surgeon-General's office as Hospital Steward, with orders to report for duty at the Laboratory; his duties were to assist Dr. CRAIG in any analysis he might be called to make; witness has never before made an analysis of the organs of the human body for poison. The cross-examination was then directed particularly to the process of the several experiments of his analysis and their correctness, and witness was asked if there was more than one-thousandth part of a grain in the thirteen dark spots he obtained on the porcelain plate. Witness replied, "I absolutely decline to answer." In reply to other questions, the witness answered that he could manipulate the one-thousandth part of a grain on porcelain. Witness was next asked to compute the number of milligrams in one grain. He did this, and the result was different from that figured by the counsel. A number of questions followed to test the accuracy of witness in his calculations of weights according to the French tables. The answers or calculations of witness did not always agree with those of the hard-pressing examiner, Mr. STEELE. Being asked how much tartar emetic was on the spots, witness said as he had declined to give an answer as to the quantity of antimony, he declined to give an opinion as to the quantity of tartar emetic. Witness is not skilled in anatomy, and has had no experience in post-mortem examinations. The witness was further minutely examined as to metalic colors, and left the stand at 12¾ P. M., the cross-examination having lasted two hours and three-quarters. Before leaving the stand, the witness said he was an adjunct Professor of chemistry in the Georgetown, D. C., College, before being employed in the Surgeon-General's office; he was born in Ireland, and studied one year at Boston College; had analyzed the organs of one animal for strychnine, which is the only one he remembers at present.

The counsel for the prosecution here announced that they had closed the evidence on the part of the State. A half hour was spent in consultation between the counsel, when the defense called their first witness.

FRANCIS D. CLEARY, of the firm of LATTIMER & CLEARY, Washington, D. C., was sworn. He remembers an interview at his office on the 24th of June last with Gen. KETCHUM and Mr. CARUSE; the day was excessively hot, and Gen. KETCHUM seemed to be suffering from the heat. A question as to a statement of Gen. KETCHUM in regard to his general health on that day, was ruled out by the Court. Mr. CLEARY testified that Gen. KETCHUM deposited the full amount of purchase money for his house on June 13. After a brief cross-examination witness left the stand.

ELLEN DEDRICK, colored, was sworn, and testified that she lived in Baltimore from October, 1870, to July, 1871; previous to that time she lived in Philadelphia; went to live with Mrs. WHARTON in October, 1870; was living with her when Gen. KETCHUM died; she remembers when Gen. KETCHUM arrived there; waited at the tea-table that night when Gen. KETCHUM and Mrs. CHUBB took tea; had for supper frizzled beef and ham, biscuit and bread and butter, tea and coffee and raspberries; Gen. KETCHUM ate very heartily; spoke as if he had to make up for two meals; he certainly took three cups of coffee, if not four; but will not say four positively; he ate five or six biscuits; he ate of all on the table except bread; thinks he was helped only once to raspberries. Being asked if she waited on the General and attended to his room, she answered that she took in a glass of cracked ice to him on Monday evening; that was the only occasion; Gen. KETCHUM was a peculiar man, and she did not like to wait on him; during the illness of Gen. KETCHUM, there were a great many persons in and about the house; several times servants came in to bring things for Mrs. VAN NESS; the closets and refrigerator were not kept locked; medicines were kept in the washstand in Mrs. WHARTON's room in the second story, which was then occupied by Mrs. VAN NESS; nothing was kept locked, and the witness had free access to the washstand and all parts of the house; saw the vial or bottle introduced in Court by Dr. WILLIAMS; had seen it before; it was shown her by SUSAN, she thinks on Tuesday.

A question as to the declaration of SUSAN at the time about the vial was objected to, argued and ruled out of Court.

THE FISHERIES.

A Movement in Massachusetts to Promote Protection.

BOSTON, Dec. 27.—A meeting was held at the United States Hotel, today, of persons interested in the fisheries, in which the question of protection was discussed, and the appointment of a Special Committee decided upon to wait upon our Senators and Representatives in Congress and endeavor with them to obtain either a bounty or some other means neutralizing whatever evils the Treaty may threaten to inflict upon fishermen. This Committee is to be selected by the different towns, one member from each town interested in the fisheries. Among those present at the meeting were Gen. BUTLER and Congressman BUFFINTON. Gen. BUTLER is to address the citizens of Provincetown, to-morrow, on the fishery question.

The Chicago "Trunk Mystery" Exploded.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—The Chicago papers contain, today, an exposition of what was foreshadowed in these dispatches a few days since under the title of "Another Bowlesby-Rosenzweig Case." The facts so far published show that a Mrs. MCCOY, a milliner residing at Crestline, Ohio, a lady of good character, came to this city, and either went herself or was taken to a female doctor on State-street, where she died in a few days, and was packed in a box and sent off to Ohio, where the body was discovered and arrests were made. Among others arrested was a baggage-master on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, by the name of WILLIAM THREB, who was engaged to be married to Mrs. MCCOY. It is claimed by the Police that abortion had been practiced upon the deceased. Dr. MILLER, who made a partial post-mortem examination of the remains, says he has discovered no grounds on which to base a belief that the woman died other than a natural death.

Burning of the Indiana Soldiers' Home.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 27.—Fire broke out early on Christmas morning at the Soldiers' Home, near Knightstown, Ind., in the old hotel building, which is distant from the Orphans' Home some two or three hundred yards. The hotel was almost wholly destroyed, only the hospital wing and a few adjacent cottages being saved, together with most of the furniture. There was no loss of life or injury to any one of the fifty or sixty inmates, all of whom were infirm or disabled soldiers. The building was not very valuable, having been for many years occupied as a hotel before being converted into a "Home." There is an insurance of $3,000 upon the property, which will nearly cover the loss. Steps will at once be taken to rebuild the Home, and meantime nearly all the inmates can be cared for in the buildings saved, while the rest will be sent to the Home at Dayton, Ohio. Dr. HANNAMAN, President of the Board, at once left for Knightstown, and will soon have a force of mechanics at work upon a new structure. The building occupied by the orphans was not injured, nor will they be disturbed by the fire.

The Chicot County (Arkansas) Affair.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 27.—A special dispatch to the *Democrat*, from Little Rock, Ark., says the arrivals from Chicot County report that after the shooting of the murderers SANDERS, GARRETT and DUGAN, and the destruction of GARRETT's store, where WYNNE was murdered, the crowd immediately dispersed, and the Sheriff and his posse have since remained in peaceful possession of the place. SANDERS, GARRETT and DUGAN had been notoriously bad characters, one having committed several murders, and another having whipped a negro and broken his arm previous to their combined attack on WYNNE. These circumstances rendered the negroes, when assembled, uncontrollable, until they had secured themselves from any other violence at their hands.

The Opposition Party in the Newfoundland Legislature.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 24.—The Committee of the Prince Edward Island Opposition to memorialize Gov. ROBINSON, say in their address that the principle that the Governor can only receive an expression of want of confidence in his advisers through the vote of Parliament, is based on the practice in England, where Parliament is in session the greater part of the year, and was never intended to apply to small colonies where Parliament only sits a few weeks. The Governor's decision to ignore the expressions of the majority of the House of Assembly involves, they say, the assumption of responsibility for all the future acts of his advisers, which he ought not to take.

Preparing for the Grand Duke at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 27.—The arrangements for the reception and entertainment of the Grand Duke ALEXIS have been completed. The Grand Duke will arrive on Friday evening, Jan. 5. A committee will meet him some miles from the city, and on his arrival will escort him to the Southern Hotel, where sumptuous apartments have been prepared for him. Saturday noon the Imperial visitor will be formally received at the Southern Hotel, and serenaded in the evening. On Monday evening there will be a grand ball and banquet at the Southern Hotel.

Kuklux Trials.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 27.—In the United States Court, today, Mr. STANBERRY moved for a new trial in the case of MITCHELL, on the ground that the Kuklux conspiracy culminated on March, 6, 1871, and was sought to be punished by a law enacted on April 20, 1871. He also moved for an arrest of judgment, on the ground of unconstitutionality of the Kuklux acts.

The cases of BROWN and MILLER, alleged Kuklux, were taken up, and BROWN pleaded guilty.

A Steamer Sunk in the Gulf of Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 27.—The steam-ship *Florida*, hence for Apalachicola, sprung a leak in the Gulf of Mexico on the 23d and sunk. The officers and crew took to the boats and landed twenty miles east of Mobile Point. JOHN REED (colored) was drowned by the swamping of a boat in the surf. The steamer was valued at $20,000. There was no insurance.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 27—7 P. M.—An area of low barometer developed in New-England Tuesday night, and has apparently moved eastward beyond our stations. Rain and snow have very generally fallen from South Carolina to Lake Erie and north-eastward, but fair and clearing weather is now reported. Rain has fallen on the Texas and Louisiana coast, and also in California, where the pressure has steadily diminished. The area of highest barometer has moved slowly south-eastward to Missouri, its influence extending very rapidly to the Blue Ridge and New-Jersey. Clear weather, with north-westerly winds, is now reported over this region, and brisk winds have prevailed from Virginia to the lower lakes. Rising temperature, with south-westerly winds, prevail from Kansas to Minnesota.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably continue to rise on Thursday, with north-westerly winds, backing to north in New-England and the Middle States, and north-easterly winds in the Southern and Gulf States. South-westerly winds, with threatening weather, develop in the North-west. Clear and pleasant weather prevails very generally east of the Mississippi. Brisk, but not dangerous winds, are anticipated for this evening.

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature in this City yesterday:

Temperature.	7 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.
Degrees Fahrenheit	41	40	41	35
Stand of barometer in inch.	29.66	29.78	[illegible]	29.97

OBITUARY.

Mr. Theodore Hagen.

The news of the death of Mr. THEODORE HAGEN will startle and afflict many of our readers. Few men were better known to the musical public than the deceased gentleman, who had been prominent as a musician, and especially as a critic, for many years. Born in Hamburg, Mr. HAGEN received his art-education in the Paris Conservatory. Afterward he transacted business in Germany as an impresario, and visited England. At a later period, he sailed for America and commenced the publication in this City of the *Weekly Review*, a journal of music and the drama, which survives its founder. Through the medium of this paper and of German prints, by which his contributions were always welcomed, Mr. HAGEN became prominent as a writer whose combined culture, experience and judgment gave to his articles special authority. The immediate cause of his death, which occurred yesterday morning at 2½ o'clock, was disease of the heart. The funeral services will be held to-morrow.

Coming Political Events—State and National Conventions.

The Connecticut Democratic State Convention is to be held in New-Haven on Tuesday, Feb. 6. The call says the Convention "will nominate candidates for State officers, appoint a State Committee, and transact the necessary business for the proper and efficient organization of the Democratic Party. Also, *if deemed advisable*, appoint four delegates at large and eight by districts, to represent the State in the next Democratic National Convention." The special election for Congressman in the Ninth District of Massachusetts, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. W. B. WASHBURN, who has been elected Governor of the State, is to be held on Tuesday, Jan. 2. The Republicans have nominated Col. ALVAH CROCKER, of Fitchburg, for the position. No nomination has been made by the Democrats thus far. Calls for State and national political Conventions have been issued as follows:

Jan. 3—Connecticut Labor Reform State Convention in Bridgeport.
Jan. 3—New-Hampshire Republican State Convention in Concord.
Jan. 17—Maine Temperance State Convention in Augusta.
Jan. 24—Missouri Liberal Republican State Convention in Jefferson City.
Feb. 6—Connecticut Democratic State Convention in New-Haven.
Feb. 14—National Labor Reform Convention in Columbus, Ohio.
Feb. 22—National Temperance Convention in Columbus, Ohio.
Feb. 22—Indiana Republican State Convention in Indianapolis.
Feb. 22—Missouri Republican State Convention in Jefferson City.
June 12—Texas Republican State Convention in Houston.

The Rings at Albany.

From the Evening Post.

We have had occasion to commend the Legislature of this State which was elected in November as the best we have had for many years. The general impression, consequently, is that the work of the Legislature will be straightforward and easy. Nothing can be further from the truth, for while the great majority of the members are honest and earnest for reforms, a few political speculators have been chosen. These men are able, experienced and influential in the party caucuses, and they will be backed by a powerful lobby of different interests. The most difficult duty of the Legislature will be to resist them, and to legislate for the honest voters whom it represents.

The first grand combination of the Rings will be to elect a Speaker, and thus to control the formation of the committees. The Syracuse Salt Ring presents Mr. THOMAS G. ALVORD for Speaker. He has been the servant of the Rings who have for many years made legislation at Albany disgraceful. It is said that the Canal Ring, the New-York Quarantine Ring, the Fenton Ring, the Erie Ring, and other sets of speculators, support him, because he is the surest friend of all such conspiracies. What is left of the Tammany Ring will not object to him. The only Ring which opposes him appears to be the Custom-house Ring, and that because he does not want Mr. CONKLING re-elected to the United States Senate.

Notwithstanding the general denunciation of Mr. ALVORD by the Republican journals, it is believed that he has actually gained much strength among the members since he began the canvass. His Ring companion, Mr. JAMES W. HUSTED, is believed to have withdrawn in his favor, with the understanding that Mr. HUSTED is to be appointed Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, and others have promised to help him in consideration of obtaining the chairmanships of other important committees, such as those on Canals, Claims, and Cities.

There can no longer be any doubt that the movement of the Rings is formidable. If they can elect the Speaker, they will direct the machinery of legislation. They are few, but active, and ready to accomplish by trickery what they cannot by direct votes upon the merits of the measures to come before them. If they can control the Committees, they can in a great measure control legislation by forcing compromises upon the honest members. The election of Speaker will, therefore, be a test, not of their actual strength, but of their ability to carry the Legislature against its real convictions.

The Assembly contains many honest members who are competent for Speaker. Mr. HORATIO N. TWOMBLY or Mr. S. D. MOULTON, of this city, would be far preferable to Mr. ALVORD. So would Mr. HENRY SMITH, of Albany, or Mr. L. BRADFORD PRINCE, of Queens, or Mr. ROBERT H. STRAHAN, of Orange. The Rings should be sent out of the Legislature at the beginning of the session by the election of an honest Speaker. They will then be almost powerless.

Dr. Samuel F. Green.

The friends of SAMUEL F. GREEN, Esq., M. D., (brother of Controller GREEN,) will be pleased to hear that he intends returning to New-York next Spring, after an eighteen years' residence in the island of Ceylon. It is matter of regret, however, that the immediate cause of his return is failing health, which it is hoped that a return to his native climate will repair. Dr. GREEN went to Ceylon as a medical missionary on the staff of the American Board of Missions. As all who know him can testify, he is a gentleman animated by the pure enthusiasm of true Christian philanthropy, and among the native or Tamil people of Ceylon, he has been engaged in labors worthy of his old reputation, and of the sterling worth of the family from whom he springs. He has established a college for training Tamil young men in the practice of surgery, according to the most approved western schools. So successful have been the labors of Dr. GREEN in this direction, that the British Government takes his native graduates off his hands as fast as he can turn them out, and places them on the district medical staff of the island. The following extract from the Ceylon *Observer* will give an idea of the literary labors of Dr. GREEN:

"All persons acquainted with the north of the Island are aware of the zealous labors of Dr. S. F. GREEN, Medical Missionary of the American Board. His services in connection with the Jaffner Friend-in-Need Hospital for many years, and the valuable aid he rendered during the last outbreak of cholera, have been frequently acknowledged. He has also, as it were, multiplied himself by training a number of efficient native medical practitioners, imbued to some extent with his spirit. But his greatest and most important work, benefiting the whole Tamil country, continental and insular, has been the commencement of a complete series of medical text-books, based on those used in the best medical colleges in England and America. The first of the series is a treatise on the 'Science and Art of Surgery,' compiled from *Erichsen and Druitt*, an octavo volume of 504 pages, illustrated by 206 engravings. The work is also furnished with an introduction, giving an outline of anatomy and physiology; a collection of formulæ, both in Tamil and English; a table of doses; a full glossary and index, with a copious English vocabulary and index. With these helps it can be used by any intelligent village practitioner, though intended primarily for the use of medical students under an English teacher. The treatise on surgery has been translated by M. JOSHUA DANFORTH, third dispenser of the Jaffna Friend-in-Need Society. It is edited by Dr. S. F. GREEN, who has devoted much time and labor to the important subject of the rendering of medical terms in Tamil. *A Treatise on Anatomy*, of about 700 pages, illustrated by 605 wood-cuts, is considerably advanced. A volume of about the same size, on the *Principles and Practice of Physic*, is in preparation."

Committee on Legislation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your list of the sub-Committee on Legislation of the Committee of Seventy, published today, the names of two members of the Committee are omitted—Hon. JAMES EMOTT and HENRY NICOLL, Esq., both well known members of the bar. The following is a complete list of names of members of the Committee on Legislation if you desire to make it matter of record: Edward Salomon, Chairman; James Emott, Henry N. Beers, Robert B. Roosevelt, John A. Dix, Edwards Pierrepont, Benjamin B. Sherman, Samuel B. Ruggles, Simon Sterne, Edward Cooper, Henry Nicoll, J. M. Bundy, Joseph B. Varnum, Joseph H. Choate, William C. Barrett, William F. Havemeyer and James M. Brown, *ex officio*.

Respectfully,
BARCLAY GALLAGHER,
Secretary Committee.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS OF AFFECTION AND CHARITY.—"Man's best gift to woman was the sewing-machine. A better Holiday present to a wife or a sister, or one nearer and dearer still, than a WHEELER & WILSON Sewing-machine, cannot be devised. Their reputation is too well established to need comment, and the prices are invariably to suit the times. The splendid depot is No. 625 Broadway."—*New-York Daily Times.*

Schuyler, Hartley & Graham,
NO. 22 JOHN-STREET AND NO. 19 MAIDEN-LANE,
NOW OPENING FOR THE HOLIDAYS
A VERY LARGE AND CHOICE STOCK OF
SHELL JEWELRY.
FINE CORAL SETS,
SCARF-PINS, SLEEVE-BUTTONS, &C.
RUSSIA LEATHER GOODS
IN GREAT VARIETY,
DRESSING-CASES,
GLOVE AND HANDKERCHIEF BOXES,
WRITING-DESKS, BRONZE
INKSTANDS, PAPER WEIGHTS, &C.
FINE WATCHES A SPECIALTY.
—*Advertisement.*

Steinway & Sons'
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Old pianos taken in exchange. Illustrated catalogues sent free on application.
WARE-ROOMS, STEINWAY HALL, Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

The Best Holiday Present,
A Sewing-machine, and the best Sewing-machine is a FLORENCE. No. 39 Union-square, New-York.
Corner Fulton and Jay streets, Brooklyn.
—*Advertisement.*

DEVOE'S HIGH-GRADE OIL, prepared expressly for family use; pure, white, odorless, an unsurpassed illuminator, and warranted non-explosive.
This Oil is guaranteed equal to any that is made. For sale in sealed cans and in barrels, at favorable rates. THE DEVOE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 117 Fulton-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

THE BEST HOLIDAY PRESENT FOR A LADY—A Grover & Baker Sewing-machine. Sales-rooms No. 495 Broadway, and No. 544 3d-av.—*Advertisement.*

WATCH NO. 24,061, STEM-WINDER—Bearing trade-mark "United States Watch Company, Marion, N. J."—manufactured by United States Watch Company, (GILES, WALES & CO.,) has been carried by me three months; its total variation from mean time being one second. NOAH D. PAYNE, Publisher, Providence (R. I.) *Herald.*—*Advertisement.*

Luxury, health, economy insured by using DOOLEY'S Yeast Powder. Elegant light rolls, biscuits, &c., prepared in ten minutes.—*Advertisement.*

Napoleon's Cabinet
CHAMPAGNE,
THE WINE USED AT THE RECEPTION OF
PRINCE ALEXIS,
for sale at the leading wine-merchants' and grocers'.
BOUCHE FILS & CO.,
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Rain-Water Sherries.
SPARKLING WINES,
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Bargains in Fine Gold Jewelry.
WHOLESALE PRICES.
FINE GOLD EAR-RINGS AND PINS,
ETRUSCAN CAMEO, GARNET, &C.
CORAL EAR-RINGS AND PINS.
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No. 841 Broadway, near 14th-st.

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Save Fifteen Dollars.
Buy the celebrated WILSON SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINE. The best in the world. Price $45. Sold on easy payments of $5 a month. Warranted for five years. A few good canvassers and agents wanted. Office and sales-room WILSON SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 707 Broadway, New-York.

Holiday Presents.
Stereoscopes and Views, Chromos and Frames, Albums, Graphoscopes, &c., &c.
E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,
No. 591 Broadway.
Opposite Metropolitan.

Colgate & Co.'s
"CASHMERE BOUQUET,"
For the Holidays.

Holiday Presents.
French Embroidered Slippers for ladies and gents; Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, in every variety, selling at popular prices. Also, English manufactured waterproof Boots, for gentlemen's wear, at No. 573 Broadway.
C. C. RICHMOND.

New-Year's Cards.
Seventeen beautiful engraved designs, from new plates, at F. F. HEWITT'S, 301 Broadway, west side.

The Hair, Scalp and Face.—Dr. B. C. Perry, the skillful dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York, cures, with harmless special prescriptions, falling, loss, and untimely gray hair, dandruff, salt rheum, ringworm, itching of the head, or any complaint or disease which induces a loss of hair or premature grayness. Also, unnatural redness of the nose or face, pimply eruptions, and blotched disfigurations, moth patches and freckles. Moles on the face, and scaly and odorous skins are positively cured by the doctor. Call or send for circular.

A Special Meeting of Depositors in the Eighth National Bank is called for at the Sinclair House, corner Broadway and 8th-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, when important facts and questions will be presented for consideration.
EDWARD D. BASSFORD, Cooper Institute,
and many others.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

Happy New-Year! Ladies' and Misses' Boots and Slippers, &c., Gent's Toilet Slippers, Boys' Boots and Rubber Boots, for Holiday presents.
MILLER & CO., Union-square.

Warnock & Co., Hatters, No. 519 Broadway. Gent's Silk Hats, $7. Gent's Seal Caps, Gloves and Gauntlets.

Wedding Cards, Monograms, Silk Society badges. French note-paper. JAMES EVERDELL, No. 302 Broadway. Established 1840.

New 7-octave Pianos, $250.—New Organs, $50 to $60. New Melodeons, $60, cash, for the Holidays. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

Maine's Portable Window Ventilator.—Fresh air, no draft; fits any window. Price, $5. Send for circular. UNDERHILL & CO., No. 95 Duane-st.

MARRIED.

BESTE—CEBALLOS.—On Tuesday, Dec. 26, 1871, at St. Peter's Church, Barclay-st., New-York, by Rev. Father M. J. O'Farrell, CHARLES F. BESTE, of London, England, to IRENE, eldest daughter of Juan Manuel Ceballos, of Santander, Spain. No cards.

ROBINSON—PEIRCE.—In the City of New-York, Dec. 25, by Rev. Dr. Messiter, DANIEL M. ROBINSON to FLORELLA PEIRCE, both of New-York City.

☞ Massachusetts papers please copy.

TOMLINSON—JONES.—In the Chapel of St. Augustine, Sewanee, Tenn., on the evening of Tuesday, Dec. 12, by Rev. W. P. Du Bose, Mr. WILLIAM H. TOMLINSON, Jr., and Miss DELIA JONES, both of Sewanee.

WOOD—BUCKINGHAM.—In Poughkeepsie, on Wednesday, Dec. 27, at the residence of the bride's uncle, by Rev. P. K. Cady, D. D., Rector of Christ Church, Mr. GEORGE W. WOOD, of Ithaca, to Miss M. W. BUCKINGHAM, daughter of Mr. C. J. Buckingham, of the former place. No cards.

DIED.

BARKER.—On the morning of Dec. 26 JACOB BARKER, aged 92 years.

Funeral from the residence of his son, Abraham Barker, No. 1,118 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, on Friday morning, the 29th inst., at 11 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

BARRETTO.—At his residence, Blythe, Westchester County, on Monday, Dec. 25, FRANCIS BARRETTO, in the 78th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at St. Peter's Church, West Chester, this (Thursday) afternoon at 1 o'clock. Carriages will be at Mott Haven to meet the Harlem train which leaves Forty-second-street Depot at 11:40.

COFFIN.—On the 26th inst., CHARLES G. COFFIN, in the 79th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family and those of his sons, Paul Chase and Charles H. Coffin, and of his sons-in-law, Robert Protheroe and Samuel Shethar, are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 44 West 33d-st., at 10 o'clock on Thursday morning, 28th inst. The remains will be taken to Woodlawn.

☞ Nantucket, Mass., papers please copy.

EYNAUD.—At Malta, Saturday, Dec. 23, WILLIAM S. EYNAUD, son-in-law of Alexander M. Lawrence, of this City.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

FATMAN.—Suddenly, at 1 o'clock on Tuesday morning, CATHERINE, beloved wife of Lewis Fatman, aged 49 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 161 West 34th-st., on Friday morning next, at 10 o'clock.

GORREN.—At Florence, Italy, on the 6th inst., ARTHUR ANDREWS, youngest son of Daniel and Mary E. Gorrin, in the 5th year of his age.

HAGEN.—On Wednesday, Dec. 27, at 2½ A. M., of disease of the heart, THEODORE HAGEN, editor and proprietor of the New-York *Weekly Review*.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 308 West 4th-st., on Friday, 29th inst., at 1 P. M.

HAWLEY.—At San Francisco, Nov. 21, suddenly, ELLA, wife of Geo. S. Hawley, of San Francisco, Cal., and daughter of Geo S. Mann, formerly of this City.

HOFFMAN.—At St. Mark's Rectory, Philadelphia, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 26, of congestion of the lungs, GERTRUDE CARROLL, youngest daughter of Rev. Eugene A. and Mary C. Hoffman, aged 14 months.

Interment in Trinity Cemetery, on Friday, at 4 P. M.

MACY.—Suddenly, on Tuesday morning, Dec. 26, PAULINE, wife of Jared Macy.

Funeral services will be held, at 11 A. M., on Thursday, the 28th inst., in the Harlem Congregational Church, 125th-st., corner 2d-av. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

MEDAY.—Monday, Dec. 25, after a short illness, at her residence, Java-st., Greenpoint, CHARLOTTE ANNE BOWEN, wife of Jacob P. Meday, in the 56th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, Dec. 28, at 10 A. M., from Church of the Ascension, Kent-st., Greenpoint, without further notice. Remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery for interment.

PARKER.—On Christmas, 1871, at the residence of her son, Detroit, Mich., JANE C., wife of John G. Parker, Bergen, Jersey City, N. J.

Funeral from the residence of her son, J. Francis McCoy, Montgomery-st., Van Vorst-square, Jersey City, at 12 M., Friday.

PRESTON.—On Tuesday morning, Dec. 26, JOHN PRESTON.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

SUYDAM.—On Monday, Dec. 25, ELIZA CHAMPLIN, wife of James A. Suydam, and only daughter of the late James Dill, Sr., of New-York.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her uncle, James Suydam, No. 13 West 29th-st., on Thursday, 28th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

SHELDON.—The remains of ROLLIN B. SHELDON and EMILY L., his wife, who died in Paris, having arrived, the funeral will take place at No. 246 West 44th-st., on Thursday, Dec. 28, at 1 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

TWING.—At Morrisania, Dec. 27, AGNES HELENA, eldest daughter of Rev. A. T. Twing, D. D., in the 34th year of her age.

Funeral from St. Paul's Church, Morrisania, on Friday, 29th inst., at 1 P. M. Train leaves Forty-second-street Depot at 11:40 A. M., returning at 2½ P. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BOOKS ARE THE MOST ACCEPTABLE
PRESENTS.
AT
SHELDON & COMPANY'S,
No. 677 BROADWAY,
UNDER THE GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL,
CAN BE FOUND AN ELEGANT STOCK OF
STANDARD AND ILLUSTRATED BOOKS IN
THE MOST ATTRACTIVE STYLES OF BINDING.
CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK BEFORE
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NEW-YEAR'S.
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Views of American Landscape and Places; Portraits of Celebrities in Art, Literature, and Science; Pictorial Papers on the Pursuits and Recreations of the People; Pictures of Character, by F. O. C. DARLEY and others; Designs accompanying Stories and Sketches; Copies of great Paintings—these will form the illustrated features.

Choice and pure Fiction; Essays upon subjects on Art, Science, and Literature; Sketches of Travel and Adventure; Papers descriptive of People and Places at Home and Abroad; Discussions of Current Topics; Intelligence on matters pertaining to the Arts and Sciences—these will form the literary features, to which contributions will be made by the leading periodical writers in America.

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And other Jingles." By PETER REMSEN STRONG. In cloth ext a, with a vignette. Price $1 25.
GEO. P. PUTNAM & SONS, 23d-st. and 4th-av.
Humor without coarseness, satire without scurrility, and sentiment without mawkishness, stamp this little volume as the sprightliest production of the day.

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35,672 BEAUTIFUL JUVENILES AT YOUR PRICE.
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NEW CATALOGUE, NO. 27, FREE. Send Stamp.
LEGGAT BROTHERS, NO. 3 BEEKMAN-ST.,
BETWEEN NASSAU-ST. AND PARK-ROW.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICES FOR A BANK, INSURANCE Company and lawyers in the elegant new building No. 21 Park-row, opposite new Post-office. Landlord in Room No. 5.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Dec. 28, at 11 o'clock, within their Store:
500 boxes fresh Valencia Oranges.
500 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.
400 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons.
50 barrels fresh Almeria Grapes.
200 Kegs fresh Almeria Grapes.
500 boxes Malaga Raisins.
2,000 half boxes Malaga Raisins.
2,000 quarter boxes Malaga Raisins.
The 500 boxes Palermo Lemons can be seen on Pier No. 20 North River.

OFFICE MANHATTAN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1871.
J. W. BARTLETT, ESQ., NO. 569 BROADWAY. DEAR SIR: You ask my opinion in writing of the street lamps introduced in this City by you. I give it with pleasure. I have not seen any to equal them, either in this country or in Europe. They are stronger, and in every way superior to any other with which I am acquainted, and not only better but far more sightly in appearance.
Sincerely yours,
CHARLES ROOME, President.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe, during the week ending SATURDAY, Dec. 30, 1871, will close at this office on TUESDAY, at 11 A. M., on WEDNESDAY, at 11½ A. M., and on SATURDAY, at 5 A. M.
P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

GRAND MASS-MEETING OF RESIDENTS and property-holders will be held at Terrace Garden, 3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts., Dec. 29, at 8 P. M., under auspices of the Nineteenth Ward Railroad Reform Association, for the purpose of demanding of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company that they shall sink their tracks and arch over the same.

$150.000 GOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba draws Jan. 5; whole tickets $32, currency; shares in proportion. Send for circulars or call for information on JOSEPH BATES, agent, No. 194 Broadway.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS AND other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7 first floor.

POLITICAL.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION meets at Kromm's Hall, No. 246 West 33d-st., THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Dec. 28, at 8 o'clock.
HENRY D. LAPAUGH, President.
WILLIAM B. AVERY, Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE FORLORN HOPE will be held at Masonic Hall, on 13th-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 28, at 8 P. M. To be addressed by Hon. THEODORE E. TOMLINSON. Democrats and working men are respectfully invited to attend.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Contracts for Street Cleaning.

The Water Board met yesterday to take action relative to the awards for street cleaning contracts. A motion was made by Mr. LOWBER that the contracts be awarded to the lowest bidders, which was, after some debate, adopted.

The Union Ferry Encroachment.

A resolution directing the Corporation Counsel to prosecute the Union Ferry Company for encroaching on the city property was tabled in the Common Council yesterday, on motion of Alderman RICHARDSON, and the Board soon after adjourned *sine die*.

A Proposed New Market.

The Common Council yesterday appointed a committee to proceed to Washington and secure the title to land in Wallabout Bay on which to locate a public market for the benefit of the city and Long Island farmers. This was in accordance with a resolution of the Committee on Public Markets, who had had a conference with the farmers on the subject, who were subjected to great inconvenience and annoyance at the markets in New-York.

A Deficiency in the Salary Account of City Officials.

It is stated that there is a deficit in the salary account of various City officials, amounting to nearly $13,000, which will necessitate the non-payment of several of the clerks who have counted on their salaries for the next pay day. Controller EVAN M. JOHNSON says that the deficit will approximate to $13,000, and that it was caused by the increase of salaries and offices by the Legislature since the original appropriation of $240,000 was made. He added that such a deficit was usual at the end of the year, and intimated that he should not discriminate between the officials who went out of office. He would pay all he possibly could, and those whom he could not pay would have to wait until the Legislature should authorize fresh appropriations.

A Captain of Police on Trial for Protecting a Church.

Capt. O'NEILL, of the Eighth Precinct, was placed on trial, yesterday, before the Police Commissioners on a singular charge. It appears that during the last twelve months Capt. O'NEILL has had many complaints made to him by members of churches along Third-avenue that the lager-beer saloons in that vicinity were all brilliantly lighted up on Sunday evenings. The men were ordered to do all in their power to suppress the nuisance, but not succeeding, the Captain, on the evening of the 5th of last month, requested Officers CONDON and REHBAN to visit all the saloons along the avenue which might be lighted up and return to him the names of the proprietors and the number of their licenses, and at the same time he handed the men $5 with which to defray any expense they might be put to. One of the officers, CONDON, was dismissed from the force last week, and thinking he had a chance to, as he said, "show up" the Captain, he immediately preferred charges against him. During the investigation it appeared that the Captain had taken a very effective method for suppressing the nuisance complained of. In dismissing the complaint, President BRIGGS stated that the Excise Commissioners held that so long as the door of a drinking-saloon was closed the law was complied with.

The Small-Pox—Appropriation of Ten Thousand Dollars by the Common Council.

The Common Council met yesterday afternoon, and on the presentation of the following certificate, Alderman MCGROARTY offered the following resolution appropriating $10,000 for the purpose of checking the progress of the small pox:

We, the undersigned, the Mayor and the Health Officer of the City of Brooklyn, and the presiding officer of the Kings County Medical Society, do hereby declare and certify that, in our judgment the disease of small-pox is now in danger of becoming an epidemic disease in said city, and that unusual and extraordinary means should be taken to prevent the spread of the same. And we further certify that the sum of $10,000 is necessary and proper to be raised to pay the expense of such unusual and extraordinary means necessary to be taken as aforesaid.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands this 27th day of December, 1871.

(Signed) MARTIN KALBFLEISCH,
J. H. HOBART BURGE, M. D.,
President Medical Society County of Kings.
GEO. COCHRAN, M. D.,
Health Officer.

Dr. BURGE, in the course of a conversation with a reporter, yesterday, said he believed there was great danger now of the disease becoming an epidemic, and that active measures should be taken at once. It is a disease that must not be dallied with. Disinfecting will do a great deal in staying its ravages, but there is only one safeguard, and that is vaccination.

The Committee of Fifty's Appeal for Material Aid.

The following appeal has been issued by the Committee of Fifty, of which Mr. SAMUEL HUTCHINSON is Chairman:

NO. 387 FULTON-STREET, ROOM NO. 5,
BROOKLYN, December, 1871.

To the Citizens and Property-owners of Brooklyn:

It is known that pursuant to a call, numerously signed by citizens, irrespective of party, for a public meeting, held at the Brooklyn Rink, Oct. 24 last, a resolution was passed to appoint a committee of fifty members, to examine into every administrative department of the city and county. It having become well understood that during the past few years the expenditures of the City and County Governments have very largely increased, and, as is believed, beyond any requirements or in unison with economy, for the various improvements in process of construction; the Committee are therefore in existence, and have already entered upon the work, to aid in redressing wrongs which for years have been accumulating, that cannot be removed in a day, a week or a month; and having to investigate books and accounts which number by thousands, it is not either an easy or enviable task. The Committee do not complain, nor will they neglect any part of the duties assigned to them. Willing and true, with a positiveness on their part, in addition to rendering their services, they will also give material aid, as being on the Committee, we have not lost our identity as citizens, and we will readily pay our share, but we must, furthermore, call upon the public to give us financial support, which will prove the willing and moral sympathy of the people. Remember, if you fail in aiding the Committee, and by such refusal they are prevented from carrying out the duty reposed in them, your future politics and the administration of municipal affairs in this City, as elsewhere, will be worth little, and a renewed lease granted to maladministration. We need accountants and clerical aid, which must be paid for. You will be well rewarded if you stand by us. Let no man say: "I own no property, I, therefore, have no interest." If you do not live in the street, and you are expending one dollar, on that dollar you pay the full share in any wasteful and corrupt expenditure of the city's finances. We call on one and all to aid us. Such aid will prove to the Committee your patriotism and love for justice. The moral of your material support will be double encouragement for our disagreeable, yet necessary and worthy undertaking.

Respectfully yours,
SAMUEL HUTCHINSON, Chairman.

Luther C. Carter,	Morris Reynolds,
F. W. Kalbfleisch,	John S. Roberts,
T. N. Booker	Ambrose Snow,
E. T. Backhouse,	Julian Allen,
John Young,	Marcus C. Riggs,

Executive Committee.

Result of the Use of Lava Rock for Buildings in California.

From the San Francisco Bulletin.

Not long ago our attention was attracted to several large symmetrical stone farm-houses in Green Valley, Solano County. The walls were composed of square blocks, and hewn sufficiently smooth to make good joints. The material was taken from the foot hills bordering the valley. The stone is of volcanic character, better known in the vicinity as "lava rock"—a metamorphic sand-stone, showing clearly the action of fire. The rock when uncovered can be cut with an ax or saw, but hardens on exposure so that it has a ringing sound. It is not heavier than live oak, and can be wrought with even more facility. Attention was next directed to its quality for resisting weather and fire. None of the houses built from this material, so far as our observations and inquiries went, were weather-worn, nor did the stones show any evidence of disintegration. The marks of the cutting tools appeared to be as well defined as when the stones were first laid into the walls. At the head of Green Valley was a grist-mill with external walls built of this lava rock. Two or three years ago this mill was burned—that is, the interior wood-work was consumed and the wooden roof was burned off. But the walls stand, apparently more affected by subsequent storms than by the action of the fire. We learned, also, that where this rock had been used for setting kettles it had resisted the action of intense fire for many years. This lava rock is quite common in the Sierra and along the western foot hills of that range. There is an abundance of it in Calaveras County, and at one time some of the best buildings at Mokelumne Hill were constructed of that material. We judge the rock varies in different places as to its qualities for resisting fire. But the lava rock of Green Valley, in fire-proof qualities, is superior to any other stone which has been used for building purposes.

Real Estate Transactions.

The day at the Exchange yesterday, Dec. 27, was a dull one, no real estate of any description being offered for sale, and the only business transacted being a stock sale by MULLER, WILKINS & CO., of fifty shares of the Bleecker-street and Fulton Ferry Horse Railway Company's stocks, par value, $50 each, sold at twenty per cent. The attendance of brokers and others at the Exchange during the day was light, and although the market was but little discussed, it seemed to be the general impression that after Jan. 1, business would improve and activity replace the existing dullness. Today, two legal transactions, it is expected, will be consummated, at which property respectively located on Twenty-third and Sixty-fifth streets, each between Third and Fourth avenues, will be offered at auction.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

M. A. J. LYNCH & HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway, offer the following very desirable

BUSINESS PROPERTY
For sale or to lease:

Store No. 83 Beekman-st., between William and Cliff.
Store No. 99 Maiden-lane, between William and Pearl.
Store No. 7 State-st., opposite Battery.
Building and lots corner Thames and Church sts.
Tenements No. 140 Cherry-st.
Stores Nos. 619, 621 and 623 6th-av.
Vacant lots Nos. 1,352 and 1,354 Broadway, between 36th and 37th sts.
Corner Walker and Courtland-alley.
4 lots, with buildings, 32d-st., between 10th and 11th avs.
2 lots, with buildings, Nos. 523 and 525 West 24th-st.
All the lofts of No 740 Broadway, running through to Lafayette-place, making one of the largest business properties on Broadway.
10 lots and buildings corner Cherry and Corliers sts.

M. A. J. LYNCH & HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway, offer for sale or exchange for City property some very desirable improved and unimproved property, well situated in Westchester County, within eleven miles of City Hall, and within five or ten minutes' walk of depots on Harlem Railroad.

A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE HOUSE for sale cheap: south-east corner Park-av. and 40th-st. Inquire on the premises from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A PLEASANT HOME FOR SALE IN one of the best locations in Orange, N. J.: three minutes from depot; house in good order; price, $10,500. Address J. S. P., Box No. 1,333 Post office, New-York City.

HAMILTON & WALLIS.—ORANGE REAL ESTATE A SPECIALTY.—Properties for rent, sale, exchange, at Montrose, Brickchurch, Orange stations, Mountain-side Park; prices low; terms very easy. New-York Office, No. 9 Nassau-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—AT A LOW RENT, ON THE BANKS of the Hudson, 105th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

LARGE OFFICES TO RENT.

The entire suite, at present occupied by the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, and the Camden and Amboy Company, at No. 111 Liberty-st., from the 1st of May next, on favorable terms. Apply to S. T. RICHARDS, No. 75 William-st.

OFFICES TO LET SUITABLE FOR bankers, brokers and insurance companies in the elegant building in William-st., corner Cedar-st., (only one block from Wall-st.,) known as the Kemp building. Also in same building, on the third story, a suite of rooms admirably arranged for lawyers' offices. For terms, &c., apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—ON BROOME-ST., 100 feet from Broadway, a first-class new and modern store, now being finished; will be leased at a reasonable rent to a good tenant. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, A very desirable property on Broadway, facing the City Hall Park; size, 25x100 feet. For terms, &c., apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

BROADWAY.—TO LEASE, THE LOUVRE, No. 632 Broadway, running through to Crosby-st. Call or address MANUFACTURERS' UNION CARRIAGE WARE-ROOMS, No. 638 Broadway.

FINE LOFTS, 50X100, WITH STEAM-POWER, to let, together or separate; good light. Apply at Nos. 35 and 37 Wooster-st.

LOFTS TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER for iron or brass workers. Apply at No. 144 Centre-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

BY M. A. J. LYNCH & HUGH N. CAMP,
Office No. 106 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE, STOCK, BONDS, &C., AT PUBLIC SALE.
REAL ESTATE IN NEW-YORK AND WESTCHESTER COUNTY AT PRIVATE SALE.
ALSO, CARE AND MANAGEMENT OF ESTATES, RENTING, &C.

FRIDAY, Jan. 5,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,
PARTITION SALE
OF VALUABLE TENEMENT PROPERTY
ON EAST 38TH-ST.

EAST THIRTY-EIGHT-STREET, BETWEEN SECOND AND THIRD AVENUES—The four-story Philadelphia brick tenement-house with four-story frame in rear. Size of lot, 21x84 feet, known as No. 218 East 38th-st.

Also,

A two-story brick private stable located on south side of East 36th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., and known as No. 5 Sniffen-court.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 10,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,
AUCTION SALE OF
NINETY VALUABLE PROSPECT PARK LOTS, LOCATED ON WASHINGTON AND FRANKLIN AVS., MONTGOMERY AND CROWN STS., BROOKLYN.

MONDAY, Jan. 15,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,
A VALUABLE FRONT
ON MADISON-AV.
Madison-av., east side, between 62d and 63d sts., whole front, size 25x200.10 feet.
ALSO,
SEVEN VALUABLE HARLEM LOTS.
Five lots north side of 136th-st., 225 feet west of 6th-av., each lot 25x99 feet.
Two lots south side of 136th-st., 275 feet east of 7th-av., each lot 25x99 feet.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE
OF
VALUABLE PROPERTY ON CANAL AND HOWARD STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.
Will sell at auction,
On THURSDAY, Jan. 11, 1872,
At 12 o'clock,
At the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

By order of the undersigned Executors of the estate of Daniel Devlin, deceased.

CANAL AND HOWARD STS.—The six first-class five-story marble front stores and lots, situate on the northerly side of Canal-st. and southerly side of Howard-st., and known as Nos. 261, 263, 265 and 267 Canal-sts., and Nos. 21 and 23 Howard-st.

The property on Canal-st. is 100x110 feet; that on Howard-st., 50x100 feet. The stores were built by the late Daniel Devlin, and are constructed in the most thorough and substantial manner, have modern improvements and conveniences. They now produce an ANNUAL RENTAL OF $72,000.

HENRY F. SPAULDING.
JEREMIAH DEVLIN.

Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner,	BANKERS,	A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,
(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

Interest allowed on daily balances. Certificates of Deposit issued available at all business centres.

Collections made with prompt returns. Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., bought and sold on commission. Advances made on approved securities.

Sight Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on San Francisco.

Desirable investment securities for sale.

RENSSELAER AND SARATOGA RAILROAD SECURITIES.

Parties owning or holding Bonds of the RENSSELAER AND SARATOGA RAILROAD COMPANY, the SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD COMPANY, the TROY, SALEM AND RUTLAND RAILROAD COMPANY, or the GLEN'S FALLS RAILROAD COMPANY, are requested to advise the undersigned at Troy, N. Y., of the number and kind of the bonds so held, in order that a circular of importance to the holders may be addressed to them. GEO. H. CRAMER, President.
TROY, Dec. 26, 1871.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway
OF
NEW-JERSEY,
(NOW NEARLY COMPLETED,)

7 PER CENT
FIRST MORTGAGE
GOLD BONDS,

INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO.,
MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND THE
MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO 25 NASSAU-ST.,
offer for sale the following desirable securities:

New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds at par and interest.

New-Jersey Midland Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, (guaranteed by the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad,) at 95 and interest.

The Syracuse and Chenango Valley Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, at 95 and interest.

St. Louis and South-eastern Railway First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, at 95 and interest.

Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad First Mortgage 8 per cent. Gold Bonds, indorsed by the State of Alabama, at 95 and interest.

Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska Railway First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, at 90 and interest.

Indianapolis and Vincennes Railroad Second Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds, (guaranteed by Pennsylvania Railroad,) at 80 and interest.

Hamilton County, Illinois, 7 per cent. Bonds, at 82½ and interest.

Jefferson, Texas, 10 per cent. Bonds, (issued for municipal purposes,) at 92½ and interest.

Also agents for the sale of the FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND 6 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the Vermont Division of the Portland and Ogdensburg Trunk Railroad line; a favorite New-England security.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 9, 1871.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY are hereby notified that the new certificates for the guaranteed stock for capitalization of rental under the lease to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will be issued in exchange for the outstanding certificates of stock, on and after THURSDAY, Jan. 4 proximo. Stockholders registered in New-York will make the exchange at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. Those registered in Cleveland at the Company's office, in that city.

The stock to be issued in exchange will be entitled to dividends at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of March, June, September and December, respectively in each year, out of the rental received under the said lease, and such dividends will be payable free of the income tax of the United States, and of all taxes which may be collected in any manner through or by means of the Corporation owning the road, or the Corporation leasing the same, the payment of all such taxes being assumed by the lessee.

The new issue will be made in the ratio of one hundred and forty-two dollars and eighty-five cents of new stock for every one hundred dollars of the present stock. Persons entitled to the fractional part of a share will receive a scrip certificate therefor convertible into the guaranteed stock when presented in sums of fifty dollars.

A cash dividend at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, free of Government tax, for the month of November, 1871, being ten-twelfths of one per cent. upon the present outstanding capital stock of the Company, will be paid at the same time and places, in connection with the exchange of certificates.

The transfer-books of the Company will reopen for the transfer of the new stock on Friday, Jan. 5, proximo.
GEO. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY,
NO. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1871.

A MEETING OF THE HOLDERS OF the Preferred Second Mortgage Bonds and the Second Mortgage Income Bonds of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 17th of January, 1872, at 1 o'clock P. M., to authorize an increase of Preferred Stock of said Company, in accordance with the provisions of the deed of trust.

All holders of the above-mentioned bonds are requested to be present, in person or by proxy. The transfer books of the Second Mortgage Preferred and Income Bonds will be closed on the 10th of January, until the 18th of January, 1872.
S. J. TILDEN.
E. JUDSON HAWLEY,
Trustees for the holders of Second Mortgage Income and Preferred Bonds.

OFFICE OF THE
ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE R. R. CO.,
NO. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1871.

A MEETING OF THE HOLDERS OF the Preferred Stock of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 10th of January, 1872, at 1 o'clock P. M., to consider the question of an increase of the preferred stock of said Company, in accordance with the provisions of the deed of trust. All holders of the above-mentioned stock are requested to be present in person or by proxy. The transfer-books of the preferred stock will be closed on the 2d of January until the 11th of January, 1872.

By order of the Board of Directors,
G. H. GURLEY, Assistant Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1871.
NORTH AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 192 BROADWAY.

THE DECLARATION AND CHARTER of this Company having been filed in the Insurance Department, the public are hereby notified that the books of subscription to the capital stock are now open at No. 192 Broadway, and will continue open until further notice.
WILLIS BLACKSTONE,
E. W. BLEECKER,
E. R. LYMAN,
THOMAS W. GALE,
JOHN BRYAN,
HOOPER C. VAN VORST.
Commissioners.

OFFICE OF THE
RESOLUTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 151 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1871.

THIS COMPANY HAVE THIS DAY complied with the requisition of the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York by the full payment on the part of its stockholders of the fifty per cent. assessment made on them, and ALL IMPAIRMENT, (caused by the recent conflagration at Chicago,) has thereby been made good, and the CAPITAL RESTORED TO TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS over and above ALL LIABILITIES.
JOHN GIHON, President.
WM. M. RANDELL, Secretary.

LOST OR STOLEN—CERTIFICATE NO. 1,374 for one hundred shares of the Preferred Stock of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company in the name of F. P. James & Co., dated May 9, 1871.

Transfer has been stopped, and all persons are cautioned against purchasing, negotiating or retaining the same.

A reward will be paid upon its return to S. SKAATS & BROTHER, Brokers, No. 54 Broad-st.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1871.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-room, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
W. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this bank, for the election of eleven Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house, TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872.
Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M., at No. 42 Wall-st.
J. D. VERMILYE, President.

THE OCEAN NATIONAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 229 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BARCLAY-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this bank for the ensuing year, will be held at their banking-rooms on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next.
Polls open from 12 o'clock until 1 o'clock P. M.
J. S. HARTSHORNE, Cashier.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this bank will be held at the banking-rooms, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M.
C. F. COLES, Cashier.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECtors of this bank will be held at the banking-rooms, Nos. 407 and 409 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 9th proximo, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 161 BROADWAY, Dec. 23, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTors of this Company will be held at this office MONDAY, the 8th day of January next. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock.
JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors will be held on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872, from 1 to 2 P. M. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

COUNTY, CITY AND TOWN ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS.—Interest, coupons and principal paid by the State Treasurer, in the City of New-York. One of the most desirable investment securities in market. AUG. T. POST, No. 5 Dey-st.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK.—The annual election for fifteen Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking-house No. 682 Broadway, New-York, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872. Polls open from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.
Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

$140,000,000
U. S. 5-20 BONDS

Have been called in, and are now being paid.

Our Government is rapidly retiring the National debt by purchase and redemption, thereby assuring us that all the 5-20s will soon be taken up by purchase or in exchange for Bonds at Four and Five per Cent. interest.

Investors are looking for safe and reliable securities returning a good income to take their place.

Many holders are converting them through us into the

PEORIA & ROCK ISLAND
First Mortgage
7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

thereby adding **20** to **25** PER CENT. TO THEIR CAPITAL, and about **45** PER CENT. to their YEARLY INCOME.

We commend these bonds strongly, for the following reasons:

The Road, ninety-one miles in length, is already **COMPLETED**, and *earning much more than the interest on the whole issue of bonds.*

The mortgage, **$1,500,000**, is less than **$16,500** per mile.

The road passes through a rich, populous, agricultural, manufacturing, and coal district.

It connects Peoria and Rock Island, two of the largest and most flourishing cities in Illinois, and forms part of a trunk-line from Indianapolis to St. Paul—578 miles. It also connects two navigable rivers—the Illinois and Mississippi. The bonds are authorized for the extra equipments and necessary buildings required to do the business now offered.

They are coupon bonds, **$1,000** each, and can be registered if desired.

Interest, seven per cent., gold, free of tax, payable February and August.

Price, 90 and interest, in currency.

Maps and full particulars furnished by

TURNER BROTHERS,
No. 14 Nassau-St., New-York.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,
NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Offer the same facilities to Depositors as Incorporated Banks, and allow Interest on daily Balances at the rate of Four per Cent.

Collections made on any point at current rates, with immediate returns.

Special attention paid to choice Stock, Bonds, &c., &c., for Investors.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co
25 NASSAU ST
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

John J. Cisco & Son,
BANKERS,
No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.

RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight, on which INTEREST is allowed at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.
Checks drawn on us are received on deposit by all the City banks.
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, payable on demand.
GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on
MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and
ALEXANDERS, CUNLIFFES & CO.,
No. 30 Lombard-st., London.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

REDEMPTION OF BONDS OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY—EXTENSION OF TIME.—Sealed proposals for the sale of bonds to the two sinking funds will be received until March 1, 1872. The amount in the sinking fund provided for the redemption of the bonds, secured by mortgage on the main line, is one hundred and twenty thousand ($120,000) dollars. The amount in the sinking fund provided for the redemption of the bonds, secured by mortgage on the Western Division, is thirty-two thousand ($32,000) dollars. Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned, and plainly indicate whether the bonds offered are of the main line or of the Western Division. The bonds offered at lowest price will be purchased, and successful bidders notified without delay.
SHEPHERD KNAPP,
WM. WALTER PHELPS, Trustees,
DEC. 1, 1871. 26 Exchange-place, New-York City.

OFFICE OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
NO. 120 BROADWAY, Dec. 11, 1871.

THE BOOKS FOR THE TRANSFER of registered bonds will be closed on Friday, Dec. 15, preparatory to the payment of interest due Jan. 1, 1872. Such payment will be made by mailing to the address of each bondholder of record at the closing of the books a coin check for the amount of interest due.

All bondholders who have changed their Post-office address since July 1, 1871, are requested to send new address at once to this office. The books will be reopened Tuesday, Jan. 2, 1872.
A. H. BARNEY, Treasurer.

OFFICE METROPOLITAN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY,
BROADWAY, CORNER 42D-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Metropolitan Gas-light Company, for the election of directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's office, corner Broadway and 42d-st., on Jan. 8, 1872.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M., and longer if required. The transfer-books will be closed on the evening of Dec. 23, and reopened on the morning of Jan. 9, 1872.
O. F. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secy.

OFFICE HOFFMAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
Dec. 23, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the transfer-books of this Company will be closed on THURSDAY, the 28th December, at the close of business, and will be opened again on the 2d January ensuing.

By order of the Board of Directors.
OLIVER A. DRAKE, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the first meeting of the stockholders of the United States Mortgage Company has been called by the corporators thereof to be held at the office of said Company, No. 50 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of December, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., and that the first election of directors will take place at said meeting. By order of the corporators.
B. H. HUTTON, Chairman.
CHARLES TRACY, Secretary.
Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1871.

OFFICE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1871.

AT A MEETING OF TRUSTEES OF this Company held Dec. 4, 1871, a Dividend of 1 per Cent. was declared, payable on and after Dec. 30, inst. Transfer-books will be closed from 20th inst. to Jan. 2, 1872, inclusive.
LOUIS J. BELLONI, JR.,
Secretary.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1871.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this bank and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house, No. 237 Broadway, on TUESDAY Jan. 9, proximo. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

THE GERMAN AMERICAN BANK.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREholders of this Bank for the election of Directors, &c., will be held at the Banking-room on MONDAY, Jan. 8, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Board. O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, 9th January, 1872, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank will be held at the Banking-room, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 33 Wall-st., on TUESDAY the 9th of January, 1872. The polls will open at 12 M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M. WM. H. COX, Cashier.

RAILROAD BONDS.—WHETHER YOU wish to buy or sell, write to CHARLES W. HASSLER, No. 7 Wall-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

DESIRABLE
HOME SECURITIES.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE
7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS
OF THE
WALLKILL VALLEY
RAILWAY COMPANY.

Are offered for sale at 90 and accrued interest, in currency,
BY
MEAD & CLARK,
FINANCIAL AGENTS,
NO. 141 BROADWAY,
AND
ERASTUS F. MEAD,
BANKER,
CORNER 25TH-ST. AND 3D-AV.

By exchanging United States Bonds for the Bonds of the WALLKILL VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY, you increase your income over 40 per cent., and your principal about 25 per cent., and get a security EQUALLY SAFE.

THE
NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight.
Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR ESTATES,
and especially for
RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS.

D. R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
NO. 14 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
ANDREWS & CO.,
NO. 10 PLACE VENDOME, PARIS.

Bonds, stocks and gold bought and sold on commission.
Money received on deposit at interest. Loans negotiated.
Travelers' and Commercial Credits issued.
Exchange drawn on Paris and on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

OFFICE OF
UNITED STATES ASSISTANT TREASURER,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1871.

By direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, the interest on the public debt due Jan. 1, 1872, will be paid at this office on and after Dec. 27, 1871, without rebate.
THOMAS HILLHOUSE,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

TO INVESTORS.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,
OFFER FOR SALE

any part of $1,000,000 GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable in GOLD, free of Government tax, being the balance remaining unsold of the $8,000,000 First Mortgage Bonds, which are also secured by a LAND GRANT of 1,160,000 acres of choice fine timber land, the proceeds of the sales of which are applied to the redemption of the bonds. Hon. W. A. Howard, Land Commissioner, reports, Dec. 12, that the land sales to that date amount to about 50,000 acres, at an average of $15 per acre. He estimates the proceeds of the entire land grant at not less $10,000,000, clear of expenses. Two hundred and twenty (220) miles of the railroad are now completed, and earning sufficient money to pay the interest on the whole issue of bonds. Price ninety and accrued interest. We recommend these bonds to investors as a perfectly safe and desirable security.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN SUBMARINE COMPANY,
NO. 59 LIBERTY-ST., ROOM NO. 37,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of trustees to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, Nos. 59 and 61 Liberty-st., Room No. 37, on MONDAY, the 1st day of January, A. D. 1872, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The question of ratifying the past acts and proceedings of the trustees and other officers will also come before the meeting.

By order of the Board.
HENRY WATERMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MIDLOTHIAN COAL AND IRON COMPANY, ROOM NO. 6½ TRINITY BUILDING, NO. 111 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the Company's office on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872, at 12 o'clock M.

The polls will remain open from 12 M. to 2 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from Dec. 28, 1871, to Jan. 9, 1872, inclusive.

By order of the Board.
JOHN V. HART, Secretary.

FITCH & ELLIS,
BANKERS, NO. 11 PINE-ST.,
Offer safe and desirable
8 per Cent. Bonds at 75 and interest.
10 per Cent. Bonds at 85 and interest.
Strictly first-class Securities a specialty.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 51 WALL-ST., CORNER OF WILLIAM.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1871.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will close on the 31st instant, preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year prior to the 1st of January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts.
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

DRY GOODS BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TWENTY Directors of this Bank, and three Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-rooms, No. 336 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
CHARLES E. BOGERT, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the bankinghouse, No. 196 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. GEO. M. HARD, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK,
Dec. 14, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 257 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this bank will be held at the banking house, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1871.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this institution for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of January next, from 12 to 1 P. M.
GEO. M. YOULE, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the Consumers' Ice Company, for election of Trustees, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 144 Horatio-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872, at 12 o'clock M. Polls will be open from 12 until 2 o'clock P. M.
STEPHEN B. COLGATE, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Bank will be held at their banking-house on TUESDAY the 9th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST-CLASS
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING FROM
10 TO 13 PER CENT.,
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.

CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.

CASH VALUATION OF PROPERTY............	$39,458,601
WHOLE INDEBTEDNESS, (LIMITED,) ONLY.........	1,079,000

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.

TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS OF ESTATES, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS SEEKING RELIABLE INVESTMENTS, ARE PURCHASING THESE LOANS, AND HOLDERS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES ARE ALSO CONVERTING INTO THESE BONDS, THEREBY MORE THAN DOUBLING THEIR INCOME.

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES, FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCK-BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

DIVIDENDS.

FORTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NOS. 544 AND 546 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BLEECKER-ST., Dec. 19, 1871.

The Trustees of this Institution have declared the FORTY-SECOND SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND on all deposits, (by the rules entitled thereto,) at the rate of six per Cent. per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000, payable on and after the third Monday in January.

The dividend will be credited under date of Jan. 1, and if not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit.
E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Chartered 1824.

Offices—No. 191 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.
No. 32 Court-st., corner of Remsen-st., Brooklyn.
BROOKLYN, Dec. 22, 1871.

83d Dividend.—The usual Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent. and Government tax (payable on Jan. 2, 1872,) has been declared from the earnings of the last six months.
TUNIS G. BERGEN, Secretary.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1871.

THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

The Directors of this bank have this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., (4 per cent.,) free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 5, 1872.

The transfer-book will be closed from the 23d inst. to 5th prox. C. F. TIMPSON, Cashier.

FIFTEENTH DIVIDEND.

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1871.

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a Quarterly Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent., (3½,) free of all taxes, payable Jan. 2 prox.

The transfer-books will be closed from Dec. 28 inst. to Jan 2. A. THOMPSON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NO. 71 BROADWAY, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (less United States tax) on the stock of the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad Company, and a like dividend on the stock of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company, will be paid to the shareholders on and after Jan. 1, 1872, at the National Bank of Commerce, in New-York.

The transfer-books of the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad Company will be closed on the evening of 15th inst., at the office of United States Trust Company, and of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company on the same evening, at National Bank of Commerce; and the books of both companies will be reopened on the morning of Jan. 2, 1872, at the National Bank of Commerce.
CHARLES P. HARTT,
Treasurer Delaware and Hudson Canal Company.

BANK OF AMERICA,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1871.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Bank of America have this day declared a Dividend of (5) Five per Cent. for the current six months, free from tax, payable to the stockholders on and after TUESDAY, Jan. 2, 1872.

The transfer-books will remain closed from this date until the morning of Jan. 4, 1872.
ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN (MARINE) INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1871.

THIRTY-SECOND SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Cash Dividend of Six per Cent., in gold, free of Government tax, will be paid on the capital stock of this Company on and after the 2d of January next.

Transfer-books are closed until that date.

By order of the Board of Directors.
WM. T. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GUARDIAN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1871.

A SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of Three and one-half per Cent., (3½ per Cent.,) free of Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Company on and after TUESDAY, Jan. 2, 1872. The transfer-books will be closed to that date. LUCIUS MCADAM, Secretary.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per cent., free from tax, payable Jan. 2, 1872.

The transfer-books will be closed from this date, until Jan. 4. JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after 2d of January next. The transfer-books will close to-morrow until 2d of January. ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after 2d January next.

The transfer-books will be closed until 5th January, 1872. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. from the earnings of the current six months, (free of tax,) payable on and after the 2d of January, 1872.

The transfer-books will remain closed until the 2d prox. G. G. BRINKERHOFF, Cashier.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1872.

The transfer-books will remain closed until the 5th January, 1872. H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treas'r.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. OUT of the earnings of the past six months, free of all tax, has this day been declared by this bank, payable on the second day of January next. The transfer-books will remain closed until the 2d proximo.
E. H. PERKINS, JR., Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable to stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1872. The transfer-books will be closed until that date. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

BULL'S HEAD BANK—FIFTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1871.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF FOUR per Cent., free of all taxes, was this day declared out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable on and after the 2d day of January next.
G. W. WILLETT, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1871.

FORTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of $3 per share on the capital stock of this bank, free of all taxes, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, ensuing.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

OFFICE PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY (of Missouri,)
ST. LOUIS.

THE COUPONS MATURING JAN. 1, 1872, upon the Second Mortgage 7 per Cent. Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation on and after that date at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York. JOSEPH BROWN, President.

COUPONS NO. 5 OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1872, will be paid on and after that date, in gold, at the office of the Company, No. 15 Devonshire-st., and at the banking-house of George Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. CHAS. W. PIERCE, Treasurer.
BOSTON, Dec. 26, 1871.

BERDAN FIRE-ARMS MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Dividend.—The Trustees of this Company have declared a dividend of three per cent., payable Jan. 4, 1872, at the office of Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co., No. 30 Broad-st. Transfer-books closed from Dec. 20 to Jan. 4.
CHARLES E. MILNOR, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1871.

THE ORIENTAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months, free from tax, has this day been declared payable on and after the second day of January next.

Transfer-books closed until the 2d prox.
HENRY T. CHAPMAN, JR., Cashier.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., free from all taxes, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1872.

The transfer-books will remain closed till the 2d proximo. JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

WATER BONDS, PORTLAND, OREGON.—The January interest on the above will be paid on and after the 1st prox., at our office, No. 10 Wall-st.
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER.

DIVIDENDS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO.,
OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13, 1871.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 20th inst. and reopened on Tuesday, Jan. 9, 1872. A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after the 18th of January next, to the holders thereof, as they stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 20th inst. All payable at this office. All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK DIVIDEND.

A Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. free from all taxes, has been declared from the profits of the last six months, payable Jan. 2, 1872.
Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK.
DIVIDEND.

A dividend of Three and One-half per Cent., (3½,) free from all taxes, has been declared from the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1872.
CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
NORWICH, Conn., Dec. 19, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the first day of January next, at the New-England Trust Company's Office, No. 32 Devonshire-st., Boston, to the stockholders whose names are on the stock ledger at the close of business on the 22d inst. Transfer-books will be closed from the 22d inst. to the 2d of January, 1872.

The New-England Trust Company, No. 32 Devonshire-st., Boston, is the Transfer Agent of this Company. The Transfer Agency in New-York is closed.
G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD OFFICE,
HARTFORD, Dec. 21, 1871.

NOTICE.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF three dollars on each share of full stock, and one and 50-100 dollars on each share scrip stock, free of Government tax, standing on the books the 23d inst., has been declared by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on TUESDAY, the 2d day of January, 1872.

Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 25th of December to the 1st of January, both days inclusive.
S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) per cent., less Government tax, has been declared on the preferred stock of this Company, payable at the office of this Company, on and after Dec. 28, 1871, to the preferred stockholders, as shown by the books of the Company on the 14th day of December, 1871.

The transfer-books of the preferred stock will be closed on Thursday, Dec. 14, 1871, at the close of business, and reopened on Saturday, Dec. 30, at 10 A. M.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1871.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from tax, out of the earnings of current six months, payable on and after TUESDAY, Jan. 2, 1872.

The transfer-books will be closed from the afternoon of Dec. 22 to the morning of Jan. 10, 1872.
C. F. COLES, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE SPRING MOUNTAIN COAL COMPANY, NO. 111 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1871.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a cash Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on and after Jan. 20, 1872. The transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 10 to the 20th inclusive.
CHARLES RUNYON, Treasurer.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the bonds of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, and South Pacific Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1872, will be paid in gold coin at the National Shoe and Leather Bank of New-York, or at the Treasurer's office, No. 14 Devonshire-st., Boston.
(Signed) WILLIAM A. HAYES, Treasurer.
BOSTON, Dec. 23, 1871.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-YORK AND Oswego Midland Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1872, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, on presentation at the banking-house of GEO. OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st. Schedules of same will be received from 25th inst., on which date the transfer books of the registered bonds will close, to reopen Jan. 2. D. C. LITTLEJOHN,
OSWEGO, Dec. 19, 1871. President.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1871.

THIS COMPANY HAS DECLARED a dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 2d day of January next.

The transfer-books will close on the 27th inst. and remain closed until the 3d of January next.
C. T. CARLTON, Secretary.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1871.

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—THE Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable, free of all taxes, on and after Jan. 2, 1872. The transfer-book will be closed from 22d inst. to the 2d proximo.
J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

HANOVER NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on the second day of January next. The transfer-book will be closed from this date, until the 2d prox.
JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1871.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1872. Transfer-books will remain closed from this date until Jan. 2, prox. GEO. M. HARD,
Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent free of tax, payable on and after TUESDAY, Jan. 2, 1872.

The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 23 to Jan. 2. R. MCCARTEE, Cashier.

STATE OF MICHIGAN,
STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE,
LANSING, Dec. 25, 1871.

THE INTEREST DUE JAN. 1, 1872, ON the Bonds issued by the State of Michigan will be paid at the Mercantile National Bank in the City of New-York. V. P. COLLIER,
State Treasurer.

OFFICE SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND NEWARK RAILROAD CO.
SANDUSKY, Ohio, Dec. 25, 1871.

THE COUPON MATURING JAN. 1, 1872, upon the Consolidated Bonds of the Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad Company will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the Union Trust Co., New York. J. O. MOSS, Treas.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. free of all tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on the 2d day of January proximo, until which date the transfer-books will remain closed.
JOHN L. JEWETT, JR., Cashier.

DRY GOODS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1871.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent., free of all taxes, payable Jan. 10, 1872. The transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 3 to date of payment inclusive.
CHAS. E. BOGART, Cashier.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 22, 1871.

THE INTEREST DUE 1ST PROXIMO, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Montgomery and West Point Railroad Company will be paid on presentation at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York. CHAS. T. POLLARD, President.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 22.

THE INTEREST DUE JAN. 1, 1872, on Northern Pacific First Mortgage 7-30 Gold Bonds, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, at the Banking-house of Jay Cooke & Co., No. 20 Wall-st., New-York. A. H. BARNEY, Treasurer.

GROCERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. WILL be paid to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next. By order of the Board of Directors.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from taxes, has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Jan. 2.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

NASHVILLE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY.—Interest coupons maturing Jan. 1, 1872, will be paid on presentation on and after Jan. 2, 1872, at office of
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. will be paid, free of tax, on and after Jan. 2, 1872.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

COUPONS OF THE WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY, maturing Jan. 1, 1872, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1872, when presented at the office of the Company, No. 74 Broadway.
F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Treasurer.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
COURT-HOUSE, PARK, NO. 32 CHAMBERS-ST.,
Dec. 20, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons who may have omitted to pay their taxes, to pay the same at this office before the 1st day of January, 1872. On and after that date interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, calculated from Oct. 4, 1871, to day of payment, will be added. On the 15th day of January, proximo, warrants will be issued for the collection of all personal taxes remaining unpaid on that date. BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE.
FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE,
In Parlor, Library and Chamber Suites, of newest styles, at
REDUCED PRICES.
Our entire stock warranted.
BOHNENCAMP & SOSSAU,
Manufacturers,
No. 924 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts.,
New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tilling, marble counters, monuments at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
6,000 tons burden—3,000-horse power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANIC.....Jan. 6, 1½ P. M.
ATLANTIC.....Jan. 20, 1½ P. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion-tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.
CUBA.....Wednesday, Dec. 27
ABYSSINIA.....Wednesday, Jan. 3, '72
ALGERIA.....Wednesday, Jan. 10, '72
RUSSIA.....Wednesday, Jan. 17, '72
JAVA.....Wednesday, Jan. 24, '72

FROM BOSTON.
ALEPPO.....Saturday, Dec. 30
BATAVIA.....Saturday, Jan. 6, '72
SAMARIA.....Saturday, Jan. 13, '72
SIBERIA.....Saturday, Jan. 20, '72
HECLA.....Saturday, Jan. 27, '72

and every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage.....$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, From Pier No. 47 North River.

ITALY, THOMPSON, Saturday, Dec. 30, at 7:30 A. M.
THE QUEEN, THOMAS, Saturday, Jan. 6, at 12 M.
EGYPT, GROGAN, Saturday, Jan. 13, at 7:30 A. M.
SPAIN, GRACE, Saturday, Jan. 20, at 12 M.

Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London-derry: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE...Saturday, Dec. 30, 8 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.Saturday, Jan. 6, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON...Saturday, Jan. 13, 8 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP...Saturday, Jan. 20, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS...Saturday, Jan. 27, 7 A. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW, Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

FROM GLASGOW.		FROM NEW-YORK.
Saturday, Dec. 9.	EUROPA.	Saturday Dec. 30.
Saturday, Dec. 16.	INDIA.	Saturday, Jan. 6.
Saturday, Dec. 23.	BRITANNIA.	Saturday, Jan. 13.
Saturday, Dec. 30.	ANGLIA.	Tuesday, Jan. 20.

And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE.....Saturday, Dec. 30
WASHINGTON.....ROUSSAN.....Saturday, Jan. 13
VILLE DE PARIS...SURMONT....Saturday, Jan. 27
PEREIRE.....DANRE.....Saturday, Feb. 10

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin.....$125 | Second cabin.....$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN......Jan. 3, at 11½ A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE......Jan. 10, at 2½ P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. PRICE...Jan. 12, at 2½ P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN.Jan. 17, at 11½ A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN.Jan. 24, at 2½ P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH......Jan. 31, at 10½ A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Dec. 30.—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, connecting via Panama with steamer CONSTITUTION, Capt. ——; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of Dec. 28.

Steamer GREAT REPUBLIC will leave San Francisco, Jan. 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at the Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS calling on the 23d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER.....Jan. 23
[illegible], Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH.....Feb. 21
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM...March 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA, NASSAU AND KEY WEST.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. MORTON, (via Nassau,) Dec. 28.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, (via Key West,) Jan. 4.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, (via Nassau,) Jan. 11.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 13 N. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman..Wednesday, Jan. 3
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Friday, Jan. 12
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken.........Tuesday, Jan. 23
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,). Wed., Jan. 31

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. MORTON, will sail on THURSDAY, Dec. 28, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from a multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Dec. 28, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 187 West-st.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. PALMER, SATURDAY, Dec. 30, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Dec. 30, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Jan. 2, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS,	GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. G. & G. R. R.,	Agent C. R. R.,
No. 229 Broadway.	No. 409 Broad way

INLAND ROUTE TO FLORIDA.

TWO TRIPS A WEEK.

THE NEW AND ELEGANT STEAMER LIZZIE BAKER will leave Padelford's Wharf EVERY MONDAY and THURSDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock for BRUNSWICK AND ST. MARYS, GA., FERNANDINA, AND JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

connecting at Jacksonville with BROCK'S LINE OF STEAMERS for Green Cove, Tocoi, Palatka, Enterprise, Mellonville, and other landings on St. John's River.

RETURNING,

will leave Jacksonville TUESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, at 12 o'clock, M., arriving in Savannah WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. All intermediate landings touched at both ways, except Darien.

For through tickets apply to agents in New-York of the Savannah steam-ship lines.
JOHN F. ROBERTSON, Agent,
Savannah, Ga.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

Broadway Savings Institution.

NO. 237 BROADWAY, entrance on Park-place.

Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 15, 1872.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1871.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

The Trustees of the ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK have ordered that a Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, for the half year or quarter ending Jan. 1, 1872.

Interest not withdrawn will be added to and will be entitled to interest as principal. Interest is due and payable on and after Monday, Jan. 15.
HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

☞ *Money deposited now will receive interest as from Jan 1.*

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1871.

INTEREST.—Semi-annual interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000 will be paid on and after the third Monday in January.

Interest will be added to accounts Jan. 1, and if not drawn bear interest as new deposits.

All money deposited now, or on or before the 10th of January, will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
JOHN H. LYON, President.
GEO. L. HAIGHT, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.

CHARTERED IN 1852.

DEPOSITS.....$6,775,900 00

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

Interest, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, will be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 17, 1872; or if not withdrawn, will be added to the account and draw interest from Jan. 1.

Interest begins Jan. 1 on new deposits of $5 and upward. ONE DOLLAR received on deposit.

BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK,

No. 166 NASSAU-ST., (Sun Building,) New-York.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, on all sums of $5 and upward, which have been on deposit one or more months next previous to Jan. 1, will be credited and paid Jan. 22, 1872.

INTEREST not called for will remain as principal, drawing interest accordingly. Bank open daily at 10 to 3, and on MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 4½ to 6½ o'clock.
CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.
G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NO. 73 6TH AV.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1871.

INTEREST WILL BE PAID TO depositors at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 to $500, and Six per Cent. on all sums exceeding $500, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after MONDAY, the 15th of January.

Interest not called for will be credited as principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1.

All deposits made on or before Jan. 10, 1872, will draw interest from the 1st.
BENJ. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JAMES BRYCE, J. HARSEN RHOADES, Secretaries.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.

INTEREST.—The Trustees have declared a Dividend at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto for the six months and three months ending Dec. 31, 1871, payable on and after Jan. 17, 1872. Interest not withdrawn will be added to the account and draw interest as a new deposit. Six per Cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $10,000. Deposits made draw interest from Jan. 1.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK.

No. 1,149 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

The usual semi-annual interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto on the 1st of JANUARY, will be paid on and after JAN. 20.

ALL MONEY deposited on or before JAN. 20 will draw interest FROM JAN. 1.
FREDERICK OLMSTEAD, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,
A National Savings Bank.
No. 185 Bleecker-st., New-York.

Interest every thirty days if desired. Six per cent. compound interest certificates issued. Letters of credit for travelers issued, bearing interest. Accounts strictly private and confidential. Deposits paid ON DEMAND, with interest due. Interest paid by check to parties out of the City. Send for circular.
SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK.

No. 374 6th-av., corner 23d-st.

Deposits made now draw interest from Jan. 1, at SIX PER CENT.

The semi-annual interest will be paid on and after Jan. 15, and if not drawn will be credited to accounts and bear interest from Jan. 1.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
WM. M. GILES, President.
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 96 Warren-st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1871.

The Trustees of this institution have directed that a Dividend of SIX PER CENT. per annum be paid upon all sums entitled thereto, payable on and after the 15th of January.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

1872.—JANUARY INTEREST.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of Bowery and Canal-st.

The twenty-third semi-annual interest Dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, will be credited and paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 22. On deposits made now, interest will commence from Jan. 1.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST on $5 to $5,000. Money deposited now will bear interest from Jan. 1.
ASSETS. $10,375,129 25.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A REAL ESTATE BUSINESS with the property, books, furniture and lease of office; the business has proved profitable, is well established, and with a first-class connection; central in location; expenses small, and certainty of large gain. Any reliable party wishing to purchase will address, giving real name, JAMISON, Box 165 *Times* Office.

$50,000.—WANTED—A PARTNER with this amount of cash capital to establish a banking and brokerage house, with a gentleman who has had ten years' active experience in the business. Address T., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A JOB PRINTING-OFFICE, well located in this City; one medium cylinder, and three other presses. Apply to McLOUGHLIN BROS., No. 73 Duane-st.

I WILL SELL A THREE THOUSAND DOLLAR INTEREST in a well-established and profitable job-printing establishment down-town. Terms easy. Address W. G., Office *Evening Post.*

SEWING MACHINES.

FIFTY BARTLETT REVERSIBLE Sewing-machines, new and complete, for sale at wholesale cheap. No. 206 Broadway, Room No. 9.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERT DRESS-maker, families' patronage; stylish suits made from $10 upward; white evening dresses, polonaise cloaks and postilion basques; latest styles at short notice very reasonable. Mme. BRITTON, No. 140 West 23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., opposite church.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation in a private family as regular waitress; good plain sewer or chamber-work; best City reference. Apply at No. 155 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., rear house.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTant cook, a situation in a private family; understands it in all its branches; would go a short distance in the country; best reference. Call for two days at No. 349 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant woman, about thirty, a situation as laundress, chamber-maid and laundress, or fine washer or waitress; understands either branch; country or City; best references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS' OR COOK'S SITuation by a first-class woman; is a first-class laundress and first-class cook; very best City references. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, RELIABLE woman, washing to do at home; linens, &c., done in superior style. MARY CROWLEY, No. 151 East 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable, competent young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; excellent City reference. Apply at No. 4 East 21st-st.

LADIES CAN PROCURE RELIABLE German, French, English, Irish and American male or female servants at WALKER'S Office, No. 38 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class cook; understands meats, soups, game, pastry and jellies; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH GIRL, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; can operate, and understands hair-dressing. Address or apply at No. 113 West 33d-st., rear of 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SWEDISH cook, very competent; good reference; can do any kind of cooking. Call or address for two days Employment and Indemnity Company, No. 721 6th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY AN EXPERIenced laundress and a very good cook, both English; good reference. Address E., No. 149 East 19th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class Swedish Protestant cook, where there is a kitchen-maid kept; has excellent references. To be seen at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD family cook; has good references; will do without a kitchen-maid. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, active young woman as first-class waitress; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable French girl in a private family as nurse, chamber-maid or waitress; is a good cook. Apply at No. 610 2d-av., between 33d and 34th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress with good City reference. Apply at No. 132 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS seamstress; best City references. Call for two days at No. 256 West 37th-st., Room No. 12.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH COOK, A situation; understands all kinds of game, meats, soups, jellies, desserts, brown gravies, bread, biscuit, &c.; unexceptionable City references. Call at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as waitress, chamber-work or sewing; best City reference from last employer. Call at No. 209 East 20th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as chamber-maid; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best City reference. Call or address for one week No. 318 East 36th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion to do general house-work in a small family. Apply for two days at No. 408 West 31st-st.

WANTED—TO DO PLAIN SEWING BY day or week; to finish after a dress-maker. Apply at No. 241 West 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent German girl for general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best City references. Call at No. 303 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A SITUAtion for his coachman; City or country; first-class, trustworthy young man who thoroughly understands City driving; care horses, carriages; understands care of furnace; can milk; will make himself useful. Address DAVIS, Box 193 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single young man, country preferred, or would go as groom in the City; the best of references given from former employer. Call at No. 17 East 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Englishman who understands English thoroughly; he is a first-class fancy cake-maker; wages no object; for references, apply to McPHILLIPS BROS., No. 156 Washington Market, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class coachman; is a smart, competent groom, and good, steady City driver; can give satisfactory City references as to ability. Address L., Box No. 14 Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-class coachman by a single man of long experience in this City; six years' reference from last place. Address B. J., No. 4 Bank-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a Protestant young man; thoroughly understands his business; good City driver; City reference given. Address J. G., No. 137 West 38th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a Protestant married man; no incumbrance; best of reference given. Call or address J. W., No. 57 West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN A situation in a tea-store; can give security if required, and give good references. Address J. H., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

COPYIST.—A YOUNG MAN WISHES COPYing which he can do at his room. Address E. H. P., Post-office Box No. 1,479.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waiter; an Englishman; City reference. Address M. P., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single young man; four years' good City reference from last place; is disengaged on account of the family going to Europe. Any gentleman wishing a sober and capable man will call or address No. 48 East 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM BY an efficient young man, recently landed, who has had considerable veterinary experience and as a farrier in the British service. Call or address J. B., No. 137 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman or groom; thoroughly understands his business; has no objection to the country; has good City reference. Call or address P. C., No. 566 Kent-av., Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN AS CHILD'S nurse, to go a short distance in the country; must be good-tempered, cheerful, and fond of children. Apply at No. 139 West 47th-st., this day, Dec. 28, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

GARDENER WANTED.—A GENTLEman in the neighborhood of New-York is in want of a competent gardener. Reply, with name and address of last employer, to COUNTRY-SEAT, Box No. 2,805 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY A WHITE GOODS JOBBING house, an experienced salesman for Ohio and Kentucky; only those having an established connection need apply. Address by letter, MORRISON, HERRIMAN & CO., No. 443 Broadway.

WANTED—AN ENTERPRISING SALESman for merchant tailoring on Broadway. Address PROGRESS, Post-office, Spring-st. Station, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

WANTED—A CAPABLE GIRL AS NURSE and chamber-maid, to go a short distance in the country; must be well recommended. Address A. J. C., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

$375 A MONTH, EXPENSES PAID—Male or female agents—horse and outfit furnished. Business new, circulars free. Address NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me.

WAITER WANTED—HE MUST BE first-class in every respect; English or German preferred. Apply between 11 and 2. G. M. BOWKER, No. 59 Broadway.

WANTED—A PERSON AS COOK, WASHER and ironer in a private family. Apply with references before 12 o'clock to No. 43 East 33d-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS and waitress, both with City recommendations. Apply to Mrs. SANDERS, No. 49 3d-av.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

MARION

U. S. WATCH CO. (GILES, WALES & CO.)

WATCHES

Best in the world. Ask your Jeweller to see them.

For Sale by all First-class Dealers.

WHOLESALE ROOMS,
GILES, WALES & CO. 13 Maiden Lane, New York.

COAL.

CANNEL COAL.

BEST (INCE HALL) CANNEL,
BEST (HALLIBURTON'S) ORREL,
ALSO,
A Superior American ORREL COAL,
JEREMIAH SKIDMORE & SONS,

No. 14 Wall-st., No. 338 Cherry-st.,
corner 13th-st. and 4th-av., foot of 18th-st, East River,
25th-st. and 1st-av., East River.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

RUSSIAN SLEIGH-BELLS.

The only real ones in the City.
Horse blankets and fur robes in every variety.
Fine harness of all descriptions,
At the old-established English importing house.
E. BARTLETT,
No. 62 Warren-st., corner of College-place.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

LANDAUS, COUPES, HAM'S Patent Landaulets, Clarences and Harness, $100 LESS THAN MY USUAL PRICE if purchased for presents.

HAM'S NO. 10 EAST 4TH-ST., NEW-YORK.

SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS.

500 sleighs, all styles, pony, six seat, swell, Portland, &c., from $30 up; the largest assortment in the City. Robes, bells, &c. Empire City Repository.
WM. H. GRAY, Nos. 20 and 22 Wooster-st.

ELEGANT PORTLAND SLEIGHS

By KIMBALL and other first-class makers.
S. E. BATES,
No. 1,505 Broadway, near 46th-st.

SLEIGHS, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, bells, extensive assortment; prices unequaled; examination solicited; different styles, numbering 400; rented for season; when desired, privilege of purchase. WITTY'S Manufactory, Fulton and Nevins sts., Brooklyn.

BREWSTER & CO., OF BROOME-ST., offer at their warerooms, 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., a large stock of elegant carriages and road wagons, EXCLUSIVELY OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE, and of the best quality only. SOLE AGENTS FOR CALLOW'S LONDON WHIPS.

ARMY HARNESS, FARM CARTS. Government Blankets, Cavalry Coats, Mule Collars, McClellan Saddles, Tents, Canvas, Waterproof Wagon Horse-covers. W. A. CARTER, No. 52 Cortlandt-st.

BARGAINS IN BLANKETS, 45-INCH Bagging, Burlaps, Buffalo, Black Bear, Red Fox, Fur and Plush Carriage Robes, Infantry Coats, No. 103 Chambers-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING—THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD like to receive a family to board for the Winter at his country residence; location pleasing, with home comforts, and use of good piano, &c.; terms moderate to desirable parties. Address H. H. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, NO. 660 6th-av., (Murray Hill.)—This new and elegantly-furnished house has a few suites and single rooms vacant, offering extra inducements for transient and permanent guests.
W. L. FISH.

MADISON-SQUARE HOTEL, NO. 14 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway. One elegant suite of rooms, first floor, with or without private table; also, other rooms.

TWENTY-SECOND-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Furnished rooms on second floor to rent, with or without board; reference required. Refer to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

NO. 71 MACDOUGAL-ST.—NICELY-furnished front rooms, with board not to be excelled, to let in a house with all modern improvements.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 297.—SUITS OF ELEgantly furnished rooms, with private table; also two rooms on third floor, with bath connecting. References.

WITH BOARD, HANDSOMELY FURnished back parlor on the first floor; the house, location, strictly first-class; references required. No. 15 West 46th-st.

GREAT HOTEL CENTRE—BROADway, 28th and 29th sts., New-York. Sturtevant House, American plan, $3 50 per day, board and room. LEWIS & GEORGE S. LELAND, Proprietors.

A FAMILY RESIDING AT NO. 122 EAST 24th-st., will rent with board, at a moderate price, a handsome floor, large closets, marble basins, chandeliers, &c.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, en suite or singly, for gentlemen; private house; no boarders. 149 46th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

TO LET—FURNISHED—NO. 218 WEST 36th-st., rooms convenient for housekeeping; bedrooms with or without board at reduced prices.

NO. 34 WEST 40TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—First-class rooms on the second floor, with board.

NO. 42 EAST 35TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms and board in private family, three doors west of Park-av.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED.—A FAMILY COMPOSED OF two adults, three children and nurse, want a second story—say four rooms—with bath-room, between 30th and 50th sts., from Jan. 1 until May or June; private table desired; references required. Address Box No. 480 New-York Post-office.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR WRAPPING PAPER AND TWINE.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 22, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until the 24th day of January, 1872, at 12 o'clock, noon, for furnishing WRAPPING PAPER AND TWINE for the use of the Post-offices in the United States for one year from the 1st day of February, 1872, the said articles to be delivered, free of expense, to the Department, at the Blank Agency of the Post-office Department, Washington, D. C.

The quality and the estimated quantity of each article required are specified below:

18,000 reams of Wrapping Paper, 20 by 25 inches in size, and to weigh 22 pounds to the ream, each ream to contain 20 perfect quires.

150 reams of Wrapping Paper, 26 by 40 inches in size, and to weigh 55 pounds to the ream, each ream to contain 20 perfect quires.

80,000 pounds of Cotton Twine, in balls, to weigh about one-half pound each, to measure from 750 to 775 yards to the pound, to be 8 ply, and so bound as to prevent their becoming loose and tangled by transportion.

30,000 pounds of Coarse Hemp Twine, in balls, to weigh from one to two pounds each, to measure from 50 to 55 yards to the pound, to be 3 ply, and so bound as to prevent their becoming loose and tangled by transportation.

Samples of the articles required will be furnished to persons who desire to bid, on application to the First Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.

More or less than the estimated quantities may be ordered as the necessities of the Department may require, at the discretion of the Postmaster-General.

Each bidder must furnish with his proposal guarantees of his ability to comply with his bid, and a certificate from a Postmaster that such guarantors are reliable persons.

Awards will be made for each article separately if deemed most advantageous to the Department.

Two sufficient sureties will be required to each contract.

A failure to furnish promptly any article contracted for, or an attempt to impose upon the Department articles inferior, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, to those contracted for, will be considered sufficient cause for the forfeiture of the contract.

Bids not made in conformity with this advertisement will not be considered.

The Postmaster-General reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if in his opinion it is required by the interests of the Department.

Proposals must be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Wrapping-paper," or "Proposals for Twine," and addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.
JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General.

PROPOSALS FOR LETTER BALANCES.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 22, 1871.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Department until the 24th day of January, 1872, at 12 noon, for furnishing Letter Balances for the use of the Post-offices in the United States for one year from and after the 1st day of February, 1872, of the following description, namely:

First—Balances capable of weighing eight ounces, avordupois weight, to be graduated down to quarter ounces. Of these it is supposed that 1,000 will be wanted.

Second—Balances of the same capacity, graduated by the metric or gramme system. Of this class 100 may be required.

Third—Balances capable of weighing four pounds, avoirdupois weight, to be graduated to half ounces. Of this class it is supposed that 200 will be wanted.

Perfect accuracy, strength and durability will be required in the Balances to be furnished.

Samples of each description of Balances must accompany each bid, and the bidder who may obtain the contract will be required to furnish Balances of a quality in all respects equal to the sample.

Each balance must be well and securely packed in a box for transportation, and delivered, free of all expense, to the Bank Agency, Washington, D. C.

Each bidder must furnish with his proposal guarantees of his ability to comply with his bid, and a certificate from a Postmaster that such guarantors are reliable persons.

Two sufficient sureties will be required to a contract.

Awards will be made for each article separately if deemed most advantageous to the Department.

A failure to furnish promptly any article contracted for, or an attempt to impose upon the Department articles inferior, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, to those contracted for, will be considered sufficient cause for the forfeiture of the contract.

The Postmaster-General reserves the right to reject any or all bids if, in his opinion, it is required by the interests of the Department.

Proposals must be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Letter Balances," and directed to the First Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.
JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General.

DRY GOODS.

RICH LACES
FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

POINT LACE SHAWLS, SETS BARBES.
FINE EMBROIDERED AND LACE SETS.
SILK AND LACE COLLARETTES.
FINE FRENCH FANCY GOODS, &c.

Miller & Grant,

No. 879 Broadway, between 18th and 19th sts.

GREAT BARGAINS IN 45-INCH Bagging, Burlaps, Canvas, Blankets, Beaver Cloths, Overcoatings, Buffalo, Fur and Plush Carriage Robes. Great bargains, &c. No. 103 Chambers-st.

REWARDS.

$50 REWARD AND NO QUESTIONS asked for the return of DRESS SEAL-SKIN JACKET, lined with brown satin, quilted, which was taken Tuesday, 26th, from a carriage in 26th-st. Return to No. 11 West 17th-st.

$250 REWARD AND NO QUESTIONS asked for return of articles taken from No. 357 5th-av. on Tuesday evening. Address Box No. 2,826, or residence.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY—NILSSON—MARTHA.

LAST REPRESENTATIONS OF THE STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY, prior to departure for the West.

TO-MORROW (Friday) EVENING, Dec. 29, at 8 o'clock. MARTHA.

Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON as Lady Henrietta. Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY, M. CAPOUL, M. JAMET, &c.

MAX MARETZEK, Musical Director and Conductor

SATURDAY, Dec. 30, at 1½ P. M., doors open at 12½ P. M., GRAND FAREWELL NILSSON MATINEE. MIGNON! MIGNON! SPECIAL NOTICE.

The management would respectfully inform the public that in order to comply with the very general wish for an additional representation prior to departure for the West, they announce one grand farewell night on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 3, 1872, at 8, when Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON will make her last appearance in LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.

Seats for all the above at Academy; also at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

TUESDAY, Jan. 2, at 8 P. M., MIGNON, BROOKLYN ACADEMY.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

HOLIDAY FESTIVAL
of
G. L. FOX'S FAMOUS PANTOMIME,
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
MATINEES WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
MAKE THE CHILDREN HAPPY
by taking them to enjoy
HUMPTY DUMPTY'S HOLIDAY SPORTS.
Special Matinee New-Year's Day.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT.....DIRECTOR
HOLIDAY MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2½.
EVERY EVENING AT 8.
Superb ATTRACTIONS for CHRISTMAS WEEK.
BRILLIANT SPECTACULAR SCENES,
UNITED with the CHARMS of the CIRCUS.
ALL THE GREAT RIDERS,
AND ALL THE PEERLESS PERFORMERS.
GORGEOUS HOLIDAY PANTOMIME OF
GOODY TWO SHOES
AND THE MAGIC HEN; or,
THE GIANT OF THE CRIMSON CASTLE,
Profusely adorned with new scenery and costumes, and replete with novel and amusing incidents.
NEXT MONDAY, Jan. 1, first appearance in America of THE GYMNIC MIRACLE,
HAWLEY
in his original and thrilling
PERISTREPHIC UP-IN-THE-AIR FLIGHTS.

A COURSE OF LECTURES,

SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED BY THE STEREOPTICON,
will be delivered by
REV. CHAS. S. ROBINSON, D. D.,
(late of the American Chapel in Paris,) in the West Presbyterian Church, 42d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. First lecture, Thursday evening, Dec. 28, at 8 o'clock, on *Paris before the Commune and after.* Second, Thursday evening, Jan. 4, on *Southern Palestine.* Third—Tuesday evening, Jan. 16, on *Northern Palestine.*

Single admission, 50c.; course tickets, $1 25. Tickets may be obtained at Randolph's, No. 770 Broadway; Kittle's, No. 765 6th-av., and at the church on the evening of the lecture.

REV. DR. J. P. NEWMAN,

Chaplain of the Senate,
will lecture on
GREENLAND
in the Washington-square, M. E. Church,
(4th-st., near 6th-av.,)
THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 28.
Tickets 50 cents, at the door.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

$360,000 will be drawn Jan. 5, 1872.
JOS. BATES & CO., Agents,
No. 25 Wall-st., New-York.
Post-Office Box No. 4,264.

THE TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF the Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church will be held at the Institution, 49th-st., corner of Lexington-av., on THURSDAY, Dec. 28, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The annual reports will be read, and Trustees, Managers, &c., elected for the ensuing year.

After the close of the services, tables of refreshments, &c., will be in readiness.

The children's Christmas-tree will be exhibited on FRIDAY, Dec. 29, at 2 P. M.

PALETTE.

First Annual Exhibition of Paintings, DAY and EVENING, Leavitt Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway. Admission, 25 cents.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS,

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2½.

THE CHILDREN'S FOLD CHRISTMAS RECEPTION will be held at the institution, No. 437 East 58th-st., on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock. Donations may be forwarded at any time.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 13, 1871. Through Trains will leave from New Depot, 4th-av. and 42d-st.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3.40 P. M., Special Troy Express, on Saturdays.
4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads; and for St. Louis via Toledo, leaves on Sundays at 6 P. M.
11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

All local trains running north of Yonkers, leave from new depot. Yonkers Special Trains from 30th-st., west side, as heretofore.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

Winter Arrangements, commencing Oct. 30, 1871, from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries, New-York.

8:30 A. M. Mail for Patchogue, by stage, for Belleport and Fire Place.
10:00 A. M. Accommodation to Babylon.
3:30 P. M. Express for Patchogue, by stage for Belleport and Fire Place.
4:30 P. M. Accommodation for Islip, through to Patchogue on Saturdays.
5:30 P. M. Babylon Accommodation.
5:30 P. M. Accommodation for Merrick.

The 8:30 and 10:00 A. M. and the 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway and Hempstead.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.
See Time-Table.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, Oct. 30, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:30 A. M. Greenport mail train.
10:30 A. M. Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport, Pass trains.
3:00 P. M. Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express, (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)
4:00 P. M. Express trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport.
5:30 P. M. Northport way-train.

All trains connect at Branch for Hempstead.

Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALBERT C. LAMSON and WESLEY STONEY, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Albert C. Lamson and Wesley Stoney, in said district, duly declared bankrupts, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 5th day of January, 1872, at 2 P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 13th day of December, 1871.
d14-1aw3wTh*
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WALDO E. HASKINS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Waldo E. Haskins, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 12th day of January, 1872, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 20th day of December, 1871.
d21-1aw3wTh*
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES LINDSAY and ARCHIBALD HUMPHREYS, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given to all creditors and other persons interested that they shall appear and show cause, if any they have, before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in charge of this matter in Chambers, at his office, No. 4 Warren-street, New-York City, on the 8th day of January, A. D. 1872, at 11 o'clock A. M., why an order should not be passed by the Court upon the petition of John Graham, assignee, herein duly filed, allowing said assignee to compound and settle a claim against Catherine E. Humphreys, wife of one of said bankrupts, amounting to eleven thousand one hundred and eighty 47-100 dollars, and the suit and controversy thereon arising and pending, by receiving two thousand dollars in full settlement thereof, and giving all necessary releases.—New-York, Dec. 26, 1871.
GEO. F. BETTS,
Clerk of said District Court.
THORNDIKE SAUNDERS, Attorney for Assignee, No. 119 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT Southern District New-York.—In the matter of JACOB SMITH and MICHAEL SMITH, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given to all creditors and other persons in interest that an adjourned second general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts will be held at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy in charge of said cause, at No. 7 Beekman-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 11th day of January, 1872, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purposes specified in section 27 of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867.
JOSIAH COLBY, Assignee.
THORNDIKE SAUNDERS, Attorney for Assignee.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

THIS AND EVERY EVENING,
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
Mr. BROUGHAM'S NEW PLAY, written expressly for this theatre, entitled
JOHN GARTH.
NEW MUSIC, SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. C. FISHER, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. PECK, Miss PLESSY MORDAUNT, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, Miss LILLIE McCORMICK and others in the cast.

"'John Garth' was a triumphant and enthusiastic success."—*Herald.*

"We can say with candor of 'John Garth' that it is one of the best off-hand melodramas we have ever seen. It is, to begin with, full of life and 'go.'"—*Times.*

"Its merits are those of strong contrasts, compact and constant action, and a careful and symmetrical unfolding of the principal motive. It is choicely set, new scenery lending a special charm throughout."—*World.*

ATTRACTIVE NOVELTIES
are unavoidably
POSTPONED,
On account of the IMMENSE SUCCESS of
JOHN GARTH.
Due notice will be given of the reappearance of Mr. CHAS. MATHEWS and Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE
BLACK CROOK.
THE GREAT THEATRICAL SUCCESS OF THE SEASON. HOUSES CROWDED TO OVERFLOWING. EVERY SCENE APPLAUDED TO THE VERY ECHO. THE MARVELOUS MAJILTONS, EGYPTIAN JUGGLERS, TROUPE OF ANIMALS, ILLUMINATED FOUNTAINS, and a TROUPE OF ONE HUNDRED DANCERS.
BLACK CROOK MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 2.
EXTRA GRAND BLACK CROOK MATINEE NEW-YEAR'S DAY AT 2.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

DIVORCE!!
THE GREAT DRAMA OF THE TIMES.
SEVENTEENTH WEEK.
NEW-YEAR'S DAY, A SPECIAL DIVORCE MATINEE AT 1½ O'CLOCK.
Seats secured for any date in advance.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS,

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2½.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

R. W. BUTLER..........Manager
A BRILLIANT BILL OF NOVELTIES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
GRAND CHRISTMAS MATINEE AT 2 O'CLOCK.
JOHN MULLIGAN, THE POPULAR COMEDIAN.
AND ALL THE STAR ARTISTS,
IN AN UNSURPASSABLE PROGRAMME
EVERY EVENING.
MATINEE—WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2½.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

TODAY, AT 2 P. M.	J. M. Findull's new sensation, THE WINNING HAND. New Scenery, Costumes, &c.
THIS EVENING, AT 8.	B. H. Hilton's entirely new drama of BENEDICT ARNOLD, THE TRAITOR OF '76.

Miss SUSAN DENIN, Mr. J. B. STUDLEY,
And the entire dramatic company will appear.

NIXON'S BROADWAY CIRCUS.

Nos. 728 and 730, opposite New-York Hotel.
CHRISTMAS WEEK.

Open every afternoon and evening. All the great artists of the day. SANTA CLAUS will appear on CHRISTMAS AFTERNOON and present toys to every child in the house.

Admission, 50 cents; a few reserved chairs, $1; gallery, 30 cents. Established matinee prices—Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents; balcony chairs, 75 cents.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY LECTURES—1870-71.

WENDELL PHILLIPS'
GREATEST LECTURE,
"STREET LIFE IN EUROPE,"
STEINWAY HALL,
THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 28,
at 8 o'clock.

Tickets of admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra. For sale at Dutton's, No. 713 Broadway, and at the Library.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS,

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2½.

AUCTION SALES.

250 OIL-PAINTINGS,

JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS,
AND SOLD FOR ACCOUNT OF CONSIGNEES.
Among them are examples by
Guilleminet, Troyon, Dupre, Sauvage, Hellouin,
Aubry, Viard, Auge, Benardt, Coutourier,
Perret, Dramard, Rosewag, Viscontt,
Feneche, Goutier, Deshayes,
LeBrun, &c., &c.
Also, copies from
Messonier, Rosa Bonheur, Boucher, &c.,
and comprising
LANDSCAPES, FLOWER PIECES,
STREET SCENES, CATTLE PIECES,
HISTORICAL AND FIGURE PIECES, &C.,
some few damaged by importation.
The whole to be sold as they are, for what they will bring, without reserve or limitation, at the
CLINTON HALL SALE-ROOMS,
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS,
Dec. 28 and 29, at 7½ o'clock.
Now on exhibition at the Clinton Hall Sale-rooms.
GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO.,
Clinton Hall, Astor-place, New-York.

SALE OF LOCOMOTIVES AND RAILROAD IRON,

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-ORLEANS,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Dec. 20, 1871.

Having remained in warehouse unclaimed over one year, will be sold at public auction, at this port, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 10, 1872, at 12 o'clock, ten Locomotives, built by Andrew Roechlin, of Mulhouse, France, 5 feet 6 inches gauge, and wrought-iron wheels; also, 76 bars railroad iron.

Terms cash, in United States currency.
JAMES F. CASEY, Collector.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

NO. 252 MADISON-AV.
School hours, 9¼ A. M. to 2¼ P. M.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, NO. 875 BROADWAY.—Book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, &c., as used in the best business houses. Private seats secured this month without extra charge.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, NO. 875 BROADWAY.—A short course of bright instruction and rapid improvement, worth more than years of dull plodding and no results.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, NO. 875 BROADWAY.—300 students qualified in 1871; all quick at figures, rapid business writers and good book-keepers. Call and see improvements.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

MRS. C. B. CURTIS' DAY-SCHOOL for young ladies and children will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Rooms at Emmanuel Church, 57th-st., near Lexington-av. After Sept. 10 applications for admission may be made at the Vestry-room, from 10 to 12 A. M., or address by letter at No. 129 East 23d-st.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

BOARDING AND HOME SCHOOL, distant one hour from the City, for ten boys under fourteen; a few vacancies; no extras or vacation. For references, terms, &c., address Box No. 2,223 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING SCHOOL.—FALLEY SEMINARY, Fulton, Oswego County, N. Y.; terms, $180 per year, both sexes. Address Rev. JAS. GILMOUR, A. M.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—MR. WM. W. NEWELL, lately instructer in Harvard, takes a few pupils. No. 129 East 24th-st.; refers to President Eliot, &c.

PROF. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., will open his English, Classical, Mathematical, French and German School for boys Sept. 18, No. 859 6th-av. Circulars and conference at rooms.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M., PRESIDENT of the Claverack College and Hudson River Institute, at Claverack, N. Y. For both sexes. Students received Jan. 6. $300 whole expense per year.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG CHILdren; number limited to twenty. The Winter term opens Nov. 20. For particulars apply to Mrs. EASTMAN, No. 249 Cumberland-st., Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL AND MILITARY ACADEMY, Peekskill, on the Hudson. Z. S. SEARLE, Graduate West Point, Principal.

$325 PER YEAR, AT THE STAMFORD (Conn.) Collegiate Institute for ladies. Pupils received at any time. B. C. FLACK, A. M.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY—LONG known for its high character and reasonable rates. Address T. HANLON, A. M., D. D., Pennington, N. J.

"THE BEST SCHOOL FOR EARNEST BOYS—Riverview Academy, Po'keepsie, N. Y."

TEACHERS.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN LADY, (daughter of a Protestant clergyman,) a situation as governess to young children; is competent to teach German and French, and would be willing to assist with sewing, or to act as housekeeper in conjunction with teaching; understands marketing, &c.; unexceptionable references will be given. Apply at No. 131 West 43d-st., for two days.

TEACHER WANTED—A GENTLEMAN who can give English lessons in a school in Brooklyn may address A. K., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE,

THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN
EVERY NIGHT!
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE
AS BOB BRIERLY and EMILY ST. EVREMOND.
NEW SCENERY AND ACCESSORIES.

This deeply interesting play will be given but for a brief time longer, as other of the FLORENCE SPECIALTIES are in preparation, the first to be offered being
THE COLLEEN BAWN.

_ Seats may be secured at the box-office from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Erie ticket-office, junction of Broadway, 5th-av. and 23d-st.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 31, at 8 o'clock.
NEW YEAR'S EVE.
Col. JAMES FISK, Jr.'s,
NINTH REGIMENT BAND
OF
ONE HUNDRED PERFORMERS,
Will give their ANNIVERSARY CONCERT.
The wonderful contralto,
Miss ELIZA MOONEY,
(Pupil of Signor Antonio Barili,)
Will assist, together with
Mlles. CASTELLAN and DE TRY,
Violiniste and Violoncello, and
Mr. F. LETCH, TROMBONE Soloist.
Herr CARL BERGMANN.....Musical Director
Mr. D. L. DOWNING.....Leader
Reserved seats, $1. Admission, 50 cents.
Seats secured at No. 701 Broadway, Erie ticket office, corner Broadway and 23d-st., and at box-office.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—BOOTH.

EVERY EVENING,
AND SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1,
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH
as
BRUTUS,
in Shakespeare's grand historical tragedy of
JULIUS CÆSAR,
which will be presented,
after many months of careful preparation,
with
MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT
as CASSIUS,
MR. F. C. BANGS.....as.....MARC ANTONY
MR. D. W. WALLER.....as.....JULIUS CÆSAR
MISS BELLA PATEMAN...as.....PORTIA
and a judicious distribution of the rest of the characters.

Box-book open six days in advance at the theatre, also at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

AIMEE'S OPERA BOUFFE—720 B'WAY.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 27...LE PONT DES SOUPIRS
LA PERICHOLE.....THURSDAY, Dec. 28
FRIDAY, Dec. 29.....FLEUR DE THE
BARBE BLEUE.....SATURDAY MATINEE
SATURDAY NIGHT..LA GRANDE DUCHESSE
Due notice of debut of Mlle. DUBOIS.

DAN BRYANT'S, 23D-ST.

CROWDED NIGHTLY
with fashionable and delighted
AUDIENCES.
EVERY EVENING.....AT EIGHT

P. T. BARNUM'S MUSEUM, MENAGERIE AND CIRCUS.

AT THE RINK, 3D-AV. AND 63D-ST.
EXTRA HOLIDAY ATTRACTIONS.
SPECTACLES, PAGEANTS, PANTOMIMES,
Children of the Desert, and thousands of new features never seen before in New-York. Will positively close SATURDAY, Jan. 6.

Doors continue open from 11 in the morning until 10 at night.

Hippodrome performances commence at 2 and 8.

Admission to the whole vast aggregation, only 50 cents, children half price; reserved seats, 25 cents extra; children to reserved seats, 15 cents extra.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE LECTURE

At the Academy of Music THIS EVENING, Dec. 28.
SOUND: THE VOICE AND THE EAR.
By Prof. O. N. ROOD, of Columbia College.
Illustrated by many striking experiments.
Admission 50c. Doors open at 7¼; lecture at 7¾.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS,

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
MATINEES EVERY DAY AT 2½.

LECTURES.

GOUGH ON "CURIOSITY."

FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 29,
at Cooper Institute. Secure your tickets. Methodist Book Concern, No. 805 Broadway, and the music stores on Broadway.

UNIVERSITY COURSE OF HISTORICAL Lectures on the Great Lights of the New Christian Civilization, designed especially for ladies, by JOHN LORD, LL.D.

The success which attended the course of lectures last Winter, in Association Hall encourages Dr. LORD to give, in the same place, another course of twenty-five lectures on the illustrious characters to whom civilization is most indebted, from the Fall of the Roman Empire to the Protestant Reformation. This course will present the Fathers of the Church in their great and noble struggles with expiring Paganism, the Saints and Heroes of the Middle Ages, and the institutions and events connected with the progress of society in the new period of formation, after the destruction of the old Roman World. The subjects are of peculiar value to both ladies and gentlemen who are not supposed to be familiar with this epoch of history, and who have not time to study carefully the standard authorities.

The lectures will commence in Association Hall, 4th-av. and 23d-st., on MONDAY, Jan. 8, at 11½ o'clock A. M., and will continue on the successive THURSDAYS and MONDAYS, at the same place and hour, until completed. Tickets for the course, $15; single lecture, $1; seats reserved for the course, $5. All tickets may be exchanged at any time. To be had at Putnam's Book-store, Association Building.

REV. THOMAS GUARD WILL DEliver a lecture on *Man's Relations to the Earth* in the Thirty-seventh-street M. E. Church, near 3d-av., on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 28, at 7½ o'clock. Miss Emma A. Abbott will sing several pieces in connection with the lecture.

MEETINGS.

RAPID TRANSIT.

A meeting of the citizens of the Twelfth Ward will be held at LINCOLN HALL, 125th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 28, 1871, at 8 o'clock, to take into consideration the subject of rapid transit and the Fourth-avenue Railroad matter. The following gentlemen will address the meeting:
Hon. WILLIAM A. WHITBECK.
M. M. VAIL, Esq.
DAVID R. JAQUES, Esq.

DANCING.

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$290.—RARE CHANCE—SPLENDID seven-octave rosewood piano; cost $600; nearly new; will be sacrificed this week for cash. Apply immediately at No. 65 7th-av., near 14th-st.

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STATIONERY.

DIARIES FOR 1872, FROM 25 CENTS TO $3.—Expense books, patent spring back account books, stationery and printing of every kind; orders solicited. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

Lecture by Carl Schurz Before the Brooklyn Literary Association.

The last of the series of lectures under the auspices of the Brooklyn (E. D.) Literary Association was delivered last evening, at the Bedford-avenue Reformed Church, by Carl Schurz. Ex-Alderman George H. Fisher occupied the chair. There was a large attendance, comprising many ladies. The lecturer commenced his discourse by referring to the results of the recent Franco-Prussian war, and the consequences it was likely to entail on the peace of Europe. With a great prestige and an over-estimated power, the entire opinion of Europe seemed to incline to the supposition of the ultimate triumph of the French arms, though its sympathy was altogether in favor of the Prussian nation. France entered in the conflict from a spirit of aggrandizement and vain glory, heedless of the terrible sacrifices which it was bringing upon the people of both nations. Germany girded herself for the strife conscious of her right, and determined to do all that honor and patriotism could achieve. The result astonished Europe. The success of the German arms was unprecedented in the history of European warfare, and vindicated its claim to the title of the greatest military Power of the whole world. But a calm and unprejudiced consideration of the subject revealed the secret of the German triumph. The system of education in Prussia had raised its people to a standard of intelligence unequaled in other countries. Each properly developed male received a military education, he became accustomed to military life, and when the voice of war called for his support he gladly exchanged citizens' attire for the military uniform. The school-masters were in fact the organizers of the Prussian Army. In this connection, Mr. Schurz spoke of the history of Count Bismarck, asserting that in his early days he was one of the most unpopular men of his time. An advanced liberal, the expression of his sentiments on political questions drew upon him the enmity of a popular class, but by a powerful will and a mighty genius, he has survived those prejudices, and is now perhaps the most honored man in the nation. Bismarck had been trained for a civil life, but early manifested a peculiar tact in diplomatic affairs. In the war of 1866, which was altogether among the German people, he completely outwitted Napoleon, and exhibited that superiority of intellect which has since been strikingly illustrated. This education of the German people asserted itself in the recent Franco-Prussian conflict. On the one hand the people entered the conflict with a consciousness of their power, the other relying for success on their former prestige, and a silly national pride. The experiences of that strife prove that the German leaders knew more of the geography of France than did the French themselves, while the French soldiers so vaunted of in Europe were a lot of ignorant men who knew nothing beyond the instructions of their commanders. The policy of Bismarck and the manner of its execution were simply perfect. Mr. Schurz narrated the substance of an interview he had with Count Bismarck, and it convinced him that he knew more on the subject of American politics and politicians than any other European with whom he had come in contact. Adverting to the consideration of the French prospects of success, he asserted that they were a proud people, who relied mainly upon the military reputation acquired from the first Napoleon. The late Emperor inherited his name, but none of the genius of his great ancestor. His influence among European nations rested on the supposed inheritance of his military genius, but he had nothing to recommend him as that great man's successor—not one of the qualities, civil or military, for which he was distinguished. Napoleon III. was a despot; he did not permit his subjects to think for themselves, and mainly through his instrumentality the French peasantry were rendered the very slaves of the priesthood. They were subject entirely to their dictation, and had not a thought independent of their despotic rule. As for the Empress, whose reputation, whose fame seemed even greater than that of her husband, she was but a slave of fashion, and in any other sphere of life would not develop any qualities of mind or heart to distinguish her from many of her kind. All France, he declared, used Paris as a looking-glass in which to see herself. Dazzled by the glare and glitter of the fashionable capital, the people seemed to forget in what consisted the strength and stability of a nation, and mistook gaudy show and hollow pomp and display for real military strength. This constituted the secret of their humiliating defeat. In this view of their power for the prosecution of a prolonged warfare they were loud in their boastings and rantings, and appeared to ignore the ordinary precautions inculcated by the military profession. Blindly they rushed to the conflict, the crisis came and humiliation, shame, misery and suffering, with their attendant train of evils, followed.

Of course the French people, in their present prostration, hate and curse the Prussian Power, but that hatred, he maintained, could disappear, and the result of the war would prove a blessing rather than a curse. The nation was freed from military despotism. The government of a single man was broken, and everything augured for the future a happier condition of political and social affairs. The International disturbances were but the result of the chaos into which the general administration of the nation had been plunged and the bloodshed which ensued, were attributable to this perhaps as much, if not more, than to any other source. The war closed with the establishment of a French Republic. Difficulties and dangers innumerable had beset its progress, but there was no indication of its failure. Future events will determine whether it would be permanent; if so, it would exhibit a phase of French character as yet unknown, but which would redound to its eternal honor and prosperity. As for the German nation, he remarked, despite its monarchical institutions and the firm basis on which they appear to be established, the tone of public opinion was slowly but surely inclining to republican institutions, and he predicted it could not be very long before a government would be established on the principles of freedom and equality, of which we in our land are so justly proud. Mr. Schurz, in conclusion, maintained that the results of the last war would teach a lesson to the French people productive of more good than all the boasted improvements of the third Napoleon.

Mr. Schurz retired amid cheers.

BROOKLYN ELECTION FRAUDS.

The Sixth Ward Election Cases—Conviction of McGiff and Weldon.

The trial of McGiff, Shanley and Weldon, for alleged stuffing of the ballot-boxes in the First District, Sixth Ward, was resumed before Judge McCue, in the City Court, yesterday. The principal evidence given was by the defendants:

John Shandley said, in answer to a question by a juror, that he did not examine the poll-list at all, and did not remember being present when Auguste Belmonte and Andrew J. Garvey voted. McGiff took the first ballot. In answer to Mr. Morris, he said he did not know who appointed the poll clerks. He had stated last night that the Committee of Seventy-five had sent over a Committee to ask for his discharge. Now, however, he said that his employer had refused to give him the names of the gentlemen who had called.

Michael J. Weldon, recalled, stated that he had been at the polling-place before the polls were opened, but the first time he was inside the room where they were held was some fifteen minutes after the voting commenced; he was absent two or three times during the day, and at these times he called Mr. Packard to the window to see that everything went right; when the voting was done he sealed up the boxes, McKenna holding the candle to melt the wax; on the boxes being opened the tickets were sorted out into parties, and he, the witness, counted the Republican tickets; there were 176 of them; there were in all 1.319 votes cast, of which the Democrats had 1,120; witness did not appoint the poll clerks and did not know till the morning of the election who was going to act; on looking into the end box, on arriving at the polls, he saw no more ballots there then than might have been voted; he had for the past ten years been employed as a clerk, most of the time in the Custom-house; on the 8th inst. he was discharged, and the reason given was the present accusations against him.

Cross-examined—When I went away during the day I called Packard to the window to look out for our side; I had no idea that there was anything wrong going to be done, but I thought it was proper to take this precaution; I was not sworn in that morning; on arriving at the polls I found Campbell acting as poll clerk alone; about twenty minutes after this Dunn appeared and commenced to act as poll clerk also; before Dunn came there had been considerable voting; the voting continued rapidly until about eleven o'clock, when there was an intermission, and Dunn might have then written up his list; I did not speak to the other inspectors about there being but one clerk; I did not think it had been customary on former occasions for the clerks when one was absent to get the names for the one present; on this occasion I was busy taking in votes at the window, and therefore did not pay much attention to what the clerks were doing, but I heard them calling off names; when the tickets were all opened, they were counted, and compared with the names on the poll-list; the footings of the two clerks agreed, and they agreed substantially with the ballots in the boxes; while we were opening the tickets the clerks were sitting opposite each other; but they did not at that time transfer any names; I only examined one box, and the reason I did not examine the others was because I did not think it necessary; some of the boxes were turned wood out, and on asking why this had been done, I was told by McGiff that they were turned that way to keep the glasses from being broken; I have attended nearly every election in that district since 1864, and have become pretty familiar with the people in that district; I saw a great many strange faces at the poll that I never saw there before; they were voting, but that did not strike me at all as strange, and I did not speak to anybody about it; I thought that there was an unusually large vote being polled, but that did not strike me as being strange, because I knew there was an effort being made there to poll the largest vote possible; I had been told by people that every voter would be out this time; no persons could have put ballots in those boxes without the knowledge of the inspectors; five hundred ballots could not have been put in there without the knowledge of the inspectors; and if there were five hundred put in, it must have been with the knowledge of the inspectors.

Thomas McGiff, one of the defendants, residing at No. 349 Hicks-street, and a grocer, said: I acted as inspector at the last election; have acted continuously for eight years; got to the polling-place about half-past six; found Dunn and Campbell there; Shanley came in a little after, and Weldon followed him; the boxes were then lying on the floor, and I, with Mr. Dunn, put them in position; we placed them, some with the glasses to the front, and some with the wood out; this we had to do in order to make room for the boxes on the board; the middle ones, however, were so arranged that the voters could see their ballots deposited; there were no ballots put in the boxes except such as came from voters; I did not examine the poll-lists, and signed them at the request of Mr. Campbell; when the polls closed I called in Mr. Boyle to come in and seal up the boxes, while Mr. Lunnay told the people waiting outside that the voting was done for the day; after the sealing up, we went into the adjoining room, where the canvass was conducted; the State box was first counted; the tickets were emptied out upon the table, and there were no tickets on it but those that came out of the box.

Cross-examination—I was one of the inspectors who appointed Campbell; the other inspectors were in the room when he was appointed, but they did not say anything; he was not sworn in, and I was not sworn in that morning; I did not think it was necessary for a man to take an oath when he had a certificate; I also appointed McKenna, but he did not act in the fore part of the day; Mr. Dunn took his place; Campbell acted for a while at first: when Dunn came in, I can't say, but it might have been half-past eight or nine o'clock; he could not have been there all the while, because if he had I would have heard his voice; whether Dunn left or not before the polls opened, I cannot say; I don't know that he was not in the room all the time.

Evidence of good character was submitted, and the case was summed up and submitted to the jury, who retired at 4½ o'clock.

The jury came into Court about 7 o'clock, and reported that they found Thomas McGiff guilty of the offense charged in the indictment, and Weldon and Shandley guilty of neglect of duty. This verdict the Court refused to receive, as not sufficiently explicit. The jury again returned, and, about 8 o'clock, returned with a verdict of guilty against McGiff, as before, and that Weldon and Shandley were guilty of counting and returning 500 fraudulent votes, coupling the verdict as to the two last-named defendants with recommendation to mercy. The Court also refused to receive this verdict, on the ground that the declaration did not recite the words "fraudulently and knowingly counting and returning," &c., as set forth in the indictment. The jury retired again, and the Court took a recess until 11 o'clock.

Counsel for the prisoners asked that the above verdict be recorded, as it was a virtual acquittal of Weldon and Shandley; but this was denied. It will be observed that had this verdict been recorded it would have made a material difference with the result of the election in those cases where the city and county canvassers had declared parties elected who had received less than five hundred majority, and might have led to a number of writs of *quo warranto* against officers who will take their seats after the 1st prox. It is not presumed that the jury had this result in mind when they framed their verdict, but the Court must have clearly seen the point that was likely to be made.

At 11 o'clock the Court again convened, and the jury came and rendered a verdict of guilty, as charged in the indictment against McGiff and Weldon, and acquitting Shandley. The prisoners were remanded until Saturday for sentence.

Row Among Republicans in Brooklyn—E. D. Webster Again in the Field.

A caucus of the Republicans of the Seventh Ward, Brooklyn, which had been called ostensibly to reconcile the different factions, and make a ticket which would command the support of those Republicans dissatisfied with the local management of the party, met last evening, at No. 157 Skilman-street. The caucus was called to consist of six delegates from each faction, to meet at 8 o'clock P. M. On arriving at that hour, the Anti-Stewart party found that Mr. Stewart, in place of six, had some twenty of his friends present, prominent among whom was E. D. Webster, and that these gentlemen had organized an hour previously and appointed Alderman Stewart to the chair.

As soon as business was commenced the fight began, the Anti-Stewart party, under the lead of Messrs. Berri, Milne, Wingate and others, claiming that none but those invited should act; Webster, Stewart and others, claiming on the other hand, that, being Republicans, they were authorized to be present, and being there, stayed and voted. After a long discussion a motion was made to have a Committee of Conference to select a ticket. This Committee, as appointed, was of course in the Stewart interest. To place this beyond doubt, however, it was moved to add the Chairman and the Secretary to the Committee. This, however, excited such opposition that Webster, seeing that his scheme could not be carried, moved an adjournment, which was done, although he had shortly before declared that any one who did so before a ticket was selected was an enemy of the Administration.

The Anti-Stewart party then retired in great indignation and subsequently made up the following ticket which will be run at the primary on Thursday:

President—E. B. Johnson.
Secretary—B. Fowler.
Committee—E. D. Berri, C. Kozanowski, G. W. Wingate, A. G. Williams, C. A. Eccleston, W. L. B. Steers, E. B. Rollins, L. H. Robinson, James Friel.

Brooklyn Notes.

The lease of the premises now occupied for the Post-office expiring on the 1st of May next, Postmaster Booth and special agent Gaylor have been directed to procure some suitable building for a term of years after the 1st of next May.

A concert was given at Plymouth Church last evening by a band of colored students who were educated at Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., and have been traveling through the country giving concerts for the benefit of that institution. The entertainment was well attended, and netted a considerable sum for the cause in which they are laboring.

Yesterday afternoon Assistant Assessor H. R. Rodgers, of Gen. Jourdan's office, captured a horse, wagon and five barrels of illicit whisky in Hicks-street, near South Ferry, while attempting to escape to New-York, all of which he conducted to the United States Marshal's office, where he turned it over for confiscation. He also effected the arrest of one of the two parties whom he found with the wagon.

SWINDLING EXTRAORDINARY.

Scores of Germans Plundered by Confidence Operators—Several Arrests Made.

A case of some magnitude and interest was before Justice Shandley, at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday afternoon. It appears that for some time past several Germans have been engaged in an extensive series of swindling operations on the east side of the City by the stale device of bogus watches, linen and jewelry, which, however, was sufficient to lure women and some men to part with their money. It has been the peculiarity of this gang of swindlers to obtain the confidence of their intended victims by various tricks, and then obtain a loan upon their worthless articles, which they declare to be of great value, which in the case of their watches are invariable oroide worth from $5 to $10 each. Their genuine Irish linen, which they claim to have smuggled into this country in order to account for its cheapness, is nothing better than common cotton goods worth only a few cents per yard. In almost every case the persons swindled by these harpies are poor, and unable either to bear the loss or to spare the time from their labor necessary to prosecute the rogues. Some of them, however, have appeared at the Thirteenth and Seventeenth Precinct Station-houses, to make complaints, and upon these Capts. Petty and Mount have acted. Officers Smock and Hess, of the Thirteenth Precinct, and Dunlap, of the Seventeenth, were detailed to work up the case, and they have been constantly after the rogues since Saturday last. Yesterday their labors were rewarded by the arrest of Julius P. Beauer, alias Becker, of No. 59 Columbia-street; Charles Weyman, of No. 106 East Eighth-street; Christian Walter, of No. 165 East Broadway; Shuster Meyer, of No. 168 Bowery; Carl Bender, alias Louis Beauer, and Gustave Fresse, alias Joseph Faber. These men were all captured at No. 165 East Broadway, where they were in close communion, and were taken to the Thirteenth Precinct Station-house, where they were identified by some of their victims. Among these was Mrs. Mary Bill, of No. 55 Ridge-street, who had lost $150 by their tricks; Christian Denninger, of No. 141 Attorney-street, who had been swindled out of $150 advanced on bogus linen; John Hess, of No. 102 Norfolk-street, who had loaned $56 on worthless stuff; Mrs. Teresa Schultz, of No. 13 Jacob-street, who advanced $220 on two bogus watches.

Another German appeared at the Station-house who had been swindled out of $225, but he was so mortified by having been duped by so transparent a trick that he refused to give his name or make a complaint.

After the identification the prisoners were taken before Justice Shandley, at the Essex Market Police Court, and were remanded to the Station-house to allow the complaints against them to be perfected. This morning they will be again brought before the Magistrate, and it is expected that there will be a large number of additional complaints made against them. Two of the gang, Julius Beauer and Weyman, are well known to the Police as confidence operators, as their photographs are in the Rogues' Gallery.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The Controller yesterday borrowed $40,000 to pay street-sweepers under contractor Brown.

Rev. Dr. J. P. Newman will lecture on "Greenland" this evening, at the Washington-square M. E. Church.

The Emanuel Church Fair, corner of Fifty-seventh-street and Lexington-avenue, is still open. It is well worthy of a visit.

The Subcommittee on Legislation of the Committee of Seventy held a private business meeting last night which did not close until 11½ P. M.

An entertainment will be given at the Holy Innocents' Sunday-school, in the basement of the church, Thirty-seventh-street and Broadway, today.

The Children's Fold Christmas reception will be held this (Thursday) afternoon at 4 o'clock at the institution, No. 467 East Fifty-eighth-street.

Peter Drake was sentenced to the Penitentiary yesterday, by Judge Dowling, for twelve months, for assaulting Officer Grace, of the Sixth Precinct.

The trial of Joshua D. Miner, the alleged counterfeiter, was concluded yesterday, and the jury, at 1 o'clock this morning, brought in a verdict of acquittal.

The usual number of City laborers were in the Controller's office yesterday, seeking for their wages. The Controller is making provision for them as rapidly as he can.

Wm. Skiddy Wood, A. M., will deliver his lecture on the "Criminal Institutions of New-York" before St. Patrick's T. A. B. Society, at Stamford, Conn., on the 31st inst.

The annual reception of the S. R. Fowler Association will take place at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms, Third-avenue and Sixteenth-street, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 17.

Several German Masonic lodges were last night engaged in a celebration of the St. John's festival. The Germania Lodge, No. 182, gave a ball at the Germania Assembly Rooms.

The Concordia Lodge and the Mozart Lodge of the order of the Sons of Liberty were jointly engaged in an annual ball, at the Harmonie Rooms, in Essex street, last night.

Henry Powers, of No. 91 Albany-street, was committed yesterday by Commissioner Shields, in default of bail, for dealing in the liquor business without payment of the special tax.

The New-York Clearing-House Committee have not yet, in accordance with the request of the Controller of the Currency, presented the name of a successor to Mr. Callender, as Bank Examiner.

Ex.-Gov. William Dennison, of Ohio, Senator Edward Bettle, of New-Jersey, Ex-Mayor F. C. Wells, of Chicago, and Mayor Dwight, of Binghamton, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Mrs. Van Buskirk, of No. 42 Bond-street, was required yesterday, by Justice Hogan, to give bail in $1,500 to answer at the General Sessions the charges made against her by the "Black Crook" blondes.

Herr Willio, who has been for some time confined in Ludlow-street Jail for alleged violation of a contract with Manager Hays, of the Olympic Theatre, was yesterday discharged on his own recognizance.

John B. Lawrence, book-keeper for Geo. Bain & Co., No. 317 Washington-street, was committed, yesterday, by Justice Dowling on a charge of appropriating $150 of the funds of his employers to his own use.

A run-away horse last night ran against a Third-avenue street-car at Ninety-second-street, breaking in the side, throwing it from the track, knocking down the passengers, but without any of them being seriously injured.

Prof. Rood, of Columbia College, will lecture this evening before the American Institute, at the Academy of Music, on "Sound; the Ear and the Voice." This interesting subject will be illustrated by many striking experiments.

It was expected that the fleet which accompanied the Grand Duke to this country, would leave this port during the present week, but orders have been received to remain at anchor here until further instructions.

Mr. Theodore Hagen, the publisher and editor of the *Weekly Review*, died yesterday morning of disease of the heart. The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 304 West Fourteenth-street, on Friday, at 1 o'clock.

The New-York Saengerrunde entertained, last evening, at the Germania Assembly Rooms, a delegation of the Germania Maennerchor, of Baltimore. The Baltimore delegates were the bearers of a testimonial to the New-York Saengerrunde.

The steam-ship *Cuba*, (British,) Moodie, hence for Liverpool, while going down the Lower Bay, yesterday morning, struck on the knolls, where she now remains. The Coast Wrecking Company have sent a steamer to her assistance.

The fourth anniversary of the Immanuel Sunday-school will be held this evening in the Scotch Presbyterian Church, Fourteenth-street, near Sixth-avenue. The exercises will consist of addresses, singing by the children, distribution of prizes, &c.

The inmates of the New-York Foundling Asylum, at No. 3 North Washington-square, will have their Christmas festival today, between 2 and 4 P. M. The Asylum will be open for the inspection of visitors and the reception of the gifts of the charitable.

The schooner *Justice*, Capt. Clark, from Millstone Point for New-York, with stone, while passing through Hell Gate on Tuesday morning, ran ashore on Big Mill Rock, staving a hole in her port side, so that she filled. She is now in charge of Wreck-master Brown.

At a meeting of the Board of Police, yesterday, the following were promoted to rank as Sergeants from Jan. 1: Andrew McClintock, Twentieth Precinct; Edward Knight, Second Precinct; William Thompson and Michael Fanning, Seventh Precinct, and Oliver Tims, Sixteenth Precinct.

George Elliott, a respectable-looking young man, was charged before Justice Bixby, yesterday, with assaulting George Radcliffe, of No. 731 Seventh-avenue, and robbing him of a silver watch of the value of $15. Elliott protested his innocence, but was held in $1,000 bail for examination on Tuesday next.

At a late hour last night Patrolman Reed, Eighth Precinct, arrested Joseph Horan, of Westchester County, for being drunk and disorderly in the street, and he making great resistance while being taken to the Station-house Reed struck him on the head with his club, inflicting some severe scalp wounds.

A weekly meeting of the Fire Commissioners was held yesterday. A deputation from the Boston Fire Department paid a visit to the head-quarters yesterday, and were shown through the building. Several communications were received and appropriately referred, after which the Board went into executive session.

The Christmas festival at the New-York Colored Home for Aged and Infirm Colored People, will be held at the institution, corner of Sixty-fifth-street and First-avenue, this evening, at 7 o'clock. The proceedings will begin with a stereopticon exhibition, after which addresses will be delivered by Rev. Geo. J. Mingins and Mr. H. C. Cronin.

The steamer *Silesia*, which left Hamburg on the 13th of December, was detained by fog and did not leave Havre until the 23d of December. The *Silesia* cannot be expected consequently before the 2d or 3d of January, and will sail again on the 9th of January instead of the 2d, on which day there will be no steamer of that line from this port.

Last evening the Atlantas, the well-known boating organization of New-York, gave a hop and reception at their boat-house, at foot of Christopher-street, North River. Some fifty couple assembled at the boat-house, which was handsomely decorated for the occasion, and, aided by the music of Wallace's Band, passed an evening of perfect enjoyment.

The Wilson Industrial School, in Avenue A, near Eighth-street, held their Christmas festival yesterday. The exercises commenced with prayer by Rev. Dr. Snell, followed by recitations, singing, exercises in counting, &c. Miss Kinney, the principal of the primary department, presided at the piano. The pupils, to the number of 230, presented a very neat appearance.

The Christmas festival of the schools of St. John's Chapel took place yesterday, at St. John's Chapel, in Varick-street. The interior was decorated tastefully with evergreens, and a ponderous Christmas-tree stood in the fore part of the chancel. The vestry donated $1,000, besides the sum contributed by the congregation, toward purchasing the numerous presents for the little ones.

Last evening a delightful entertainment was given by the Sunday-school of the Cornell Memorial M. E. Church, East Seventy-sixth-street, between Second and Third avenues. The programme was made up of a choice selection of recitations, songs, &c., very creditably rendered. It was very successful, altogether. The Superintendent of the school is Rev. J. Lonking, and the pastor of the church Rev. F. Brown, both of whom are very popular.

A grand mass meeting of the Nineteenth Ward Railroad Reform Association will be held to-morrow evening, at 8 o'clock, at Terrace Garden, Third-avenue and Fifty-eighth-street, for the purpose of giving public expression to the sentiments of the residents and property-holders of the Nineteenth Ward, in regard to the railroad nuisance on Fourth-avenue, and the improvement of that avenue, together with the restoration of the cross-streets to their legitimate uses as safe public thoroughfares.

The usual sale by auction of unclaimed goods remaining in the hands of the Property Clerk of the Police Department took place at Police Head-quarters yesterday. The catalogue comprised about 160 lots of goods, consisting of all sorts of odds and ends, including men's and women's clothing, dry-goods, hardware, watches and jewelry, boots and shoes, wines and liquors, several revolvers, and other miscellaneous articles. The articles sold brought fair prices, and the amount realized from the sale is probably $500.

The following table shows the result of four observations in this City of the range of the barometer and thermometer, the direction of the winds, and the state of the weather yesterday: 6 A. M.—Barometer, 29.82; thermometer, 37°; wind, N. W. 11 A. M.—Barometer, 29.85; thermometer, 38°; wind, N. W. 2 P. M.—Barometer, 29.93; thermometer, 40°; wind, N. W. 8 P. M.—Barometer, 30.02; thermometer, 30°; wind, W. Rain fell at times, accompanied with fog, from midnight to between 8 and 9 o'clock A. M.

LONG ISLAND.

It has been determined to continue the Home for Orphans of Soldiers and Sailors, located at Flushing, until Spring, and if support is forthcoming, for a longer period. On Tuesday the Christmas festival was celebrated at the Home, and a large number of the patrons and friends of the institution were present.

There seems to be much opposition to the new scheme for macadamizing Jackson-avenue. The cost will be over $100,000, nearly one-half of which is payable by Flushing alone. Those who are opposed to it claim that North Hempstead farmers will be principally benefited, while the tax on that town for the improvement is less than $17,000.

A new society has been organized in Queens County called the St. Nicholas Society. Hon. James W. Covert is President; Hon. B. W. Downing, First Master; Isaac Bloodgood, Second Master; Hon. J. J. Armstrong, Third Master, and Rev. E. S. Fairchild, Chaplain.

STATEN ISLAND.

James Dempsey, aged six, son of Coroner Dempsey, of New-Brighton, while playing in Bodme's lumber-yard on Tuesday, a pile of lumber fell upon him breaking one of his legs.

The County Treasurer of Richmond, since his election, has collected arrears of taxes from each town as follows: Castleton, $4,528 53; Northfield, $1.474 08; Southfield, $3.169 62; Middletown, $2,561 37; Westfield, $585 56. Total, $12,313 56.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The Sunday-school of Grace Church, West Farms, Rev. A. H. Gesner, rector, celebrated their annual Christmas festival in the church on Tuesday evening, the 26th inst. The Christmas-tree was tastefully and handsomely decorated. The address was made by Rev. Milton Maury, of Fordham, and the presents distributed by Rev. Mr. Dickinson. Musical selections were rendered by the children in a spirited and effective manner.

NEW-JERSEY.

The trustees of Princeton College have conferred the degree of LL. D. upon Dr. Coles, of Newark.

Mrs. White, was struck by a wagon drawn by a runaway horse on South-street, Jersey City, yesterday, and her leg broken.

The Hackensack Library was opened ten months ago with 615 volumes, and now contains 3,500. Of this number 2,148 are novels.

Jersey City gave $37,010 62 toward the Chicago fund, being $26,000 more than was given by Newark, which stands next on the list.

Early yesterday morning a fire was discovered in Vail's hat factory, at Union and Market streets, Newark. The fire originated in the drying-room. Loss, $300.

A portrait of Andrew Kirkwood, one of the Chief-Justices of New-Jersey, painted by Waldo in 1817, has been purchased for the new Supreme Court-room at Trenton.

A number of persons connected with the various Protestant Churches at Belleville, have organized a Sabbath-school for the benefit of the Chinamen, and fifty of the celestials have become regular attendants.

A special session of the Court of Errors and Appeals is to be held to consider Botts' case. If the Court affirms the sentence of the lower Court, the death warrant will be signed by Gov. Randolph before he goes out of office.

Henry Tobin was yesterday before Recorder Bohnstedt, of Hoboken, charged with passing a worthless check for $25 on the First National Bank, of New-York. Tobin is well off, and his action is looked upon by his friends as a symptom of insanity. He was held for a medical examination.

The second day's session of the seventeenth annual meeting of the New-Jersey Teachers' Association was held at the Newark High School yesterday. F. R. Brace, of Camden County, delivered an address on "County Schools;" Dr. Ebell, of Cooper Institute, gave an illustrated blackboard exercise; John T. Foster delivered an address on "Compulsory Education," and Prof. Stout on "Methods of Teaching Drawing."

[Advertisement.]

A.—Winter winds suggest Fur Caps, and these can be found in every description of fur at the store of Knox, the hatter, Fulton-street and Broadway. His Winter styles in Silk Hats are unapproachable. Go and see.

[Advertisement.]

During the Holidays is a good time to learn talents, defects and best pursuits, by a phrenological examination at No. 389 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Colorific colors hair magnificent, glossy, and natural; you can apply it in five minutes; best and cheapest; try it. No. 9 Dey-street, and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

Use Hitchcock's Arnica Salve. Cures corns, bunions, boils, sores, &c. Sold by all druggists.

Passengers Sailed.

Dec. 27—*In steam-ship Cuba, for Liverpool.*—Miss M. Taylor, Mrs. J. Whitworth, Dr. E. Woolsey, J. N. Sears, C. G. Evans, G. J. Sueias, W. J. Peddrick, S. Finkel, W. R. Scott, J. Froud, G. B. McKenzie, J. D. Sybrandt, J. Hirst, J. Osbiston, Wm. Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. M. R. Waite, Miss Waite and friend, C. Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Brown, A. Baird, A. C. Hinkle, E. D. Brainard, J. Piper, W. E. Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Evarts, Miss Evarts, Miss H. M. Evarts, Master M. Evarts, Miss L. W. Evarts, Rev. M. Alice, J. Lester, A. Marshal, H. B. Samuelson, Wm. T. Blodgett, E. Gillespie, C. G. Care, H. Lister, P. Lowe, J. De Vere Allen.

Dec. 27—*In steam-ship Wyoming, for Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Gardner, child and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Steers, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. M. Gulick and Chinese native child, M. Zellerback, J. P. Willoman, Sister Hilda, Sister Dorothea, Andrew Wylie, W. A. Brooks, Wm. Hall, W. C. Gorsuch, Sidney Simmons.

Passengers Arrived.

Dec. 27—*In steam-ship Europa, from Glasgow.*—Margaret Robinson, Alex. G. Sunkson, G. F. Shult, Thos. B. McGee, Mrs. Lucy McLeod and child, Margaret Pollock, Wm. Ferguson, Christ Lyckberg, Rev. Boyde McCullough, Elizabeth Elder.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.......7:23 | Sun sets....4:40 | Moon rises..6:16

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...8:33 | Gov. Island.9:22 | Hell Gate..10:44

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WENESDAY, Dec. 27.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Wyoming, (Br.,) Whineray, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Cimbria, (Ger.,) Winzen, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; Georgia, Crowell, Charleston, Henry R. Morgan & Co.; General Barnes, Mallory, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Regulator, Freeman, Wilmington, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Norwich, Hines, Salem, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Victor, Gates, New-Orleans, Chas. H. Mallory & Co.; William P. Clyde, Drew, Richmond, &c., Washington & Co.; Albemarle, Couch, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Barks Voyageur, (Br.,) Brixham, Piaermo, George F. Bulley & Co.; Isle of Skye, (Br.,) Ford, St. John, N. B., G. A. Phillips & Collins; Harriet, Hoyer, Cadiz via Alicante and Valencia, C. Luling & Co.; Orono, (Br.,) McLellan, Aspinwall, J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Mary E. Thayer, Tyler, Constantinople, &c., James Henry.

Schr. Ella Hodsden, Nickerson, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Lookout, Nichols, Havana, Jas. E. Ward & Co.; Eugene Borda, Latcham, Charleston, Bentley, Miller & Co.; G. W. Purnell, Sidney, Stamford; James O'Donahue, Smith, Barbados, Miller & Houghton; W. C. Bee, Chester, Savannah, Evans, Ball & Co.; L. & W. Reed, Steedman, Chester, Penn., Baker & Dayton; S. P. Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Couch, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Ashland, Moore, Fernandina 3 ds., with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Steam-ship Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Ship J. L. Hall, (of South Shields,) Smith, Batavia July 24, Padang Aug. 17, and Table Bay Oct. 11, with mdse. to Recknagel & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Ship Prinz Albert, (N. G.,) Cahubby, Hamburg Oct. 31, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Is anchored in the Lower Bay.

Ship Betty, (N. G.,) Nutzhorn, Bremen Nov. 6, with mdse. and passengers to Herman, Koop & Co. Is anchored in the Lower Bay.

Bark Polykarp, (Norw.,) Ellerts, Newport, Eng., Oct. 20, with railroad iron to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Is anchored in the Lower Bay.

Bark Ferdinand, (N. G.,) Meyer, Singapore July 22 and St. Thomas Dec. 15, with mdse. to Lanman & Kemp.

Bark Violante, (Ital.,) Chaparello, Genoa 76 ds., with mdse. to order. Dec. 27, at 1 A. M., went ashore in a dense fog on Barnegat Beach; was got off at 11 A. M., without damage, by the Coast Wrecking Co., and towed to the City.

Bark Oscar Wendt, (N. G.,) Scharnberg, Newport, England, 65 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Tetens & Bockmann. Nov. 11, lat. 50, lon. 20, spoke bark Heinrich Dirks, from Shields for New-York.

Bark Amykos, (Nor.,) Johansen, Cardiff 64 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Tetens & Bockmann.

Bark Snowdon, Wood, Denia Oct. 19 and Malaga Nov. 4, with fruit to Gomez, Wallis & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Bark Evening Star, (Br.,) Chick, Guantanamo 14 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to Waydell & Co.

Bark Doctor C. Tupper, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Chambers, Guantanamo 15 ds., with sugar and molasses to order—vessel to H. J. De Wolf and Co.

Bark Catharina, (Ital.,) Meresca, Cardenas 14 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Zio Lorenzo, (Ital.,) Cegregor, Cardiff 60 ds., in ballast to order.

Bark East Lothian, (of London,) Klein, Auckland Sept. 12, with mdse. to Walker & Son.

Bark Luconia, (N. G.,) Stuve, Stettin 70 ds., with mdse. to Ruger Bros.

Brig Shasta, Brown, Malaga 55 ds., with fruit to John E. Devlin & Co.; vessel to Borland, Dearborn & Co.

Schr. Samuel E. Fabens, (of Newburyport,) Crocket, Cora Cabasser, Jamaica, 15 ds., with fruit to Rathbun Brothers; vessel to B. J. Wenberg; left no vessels.

Schr. Morford and Trubee, (of Walton, N. S.,) Roberts, Salt Cay, T. I., 14 ds., with salt to Middleton & Co.; vessel to Peniston & Co.

Schr. Roque Alayo, (Span.) Valhouree, Baracoa 15 ds., with fruit to E. Puig & Co. Has been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Phebe, Hewett, Havana 8 ds., with fruit to Dollner, Potter & Co. Dec. 24, off Cape Hatteras, spoke schr. E. J. Palmer, from Campeachy for New-York; 25th, off Cape May, spoke schr. Mary D. Schull, from Turk's Island for New-York.

Schr. Galena, (of New-Bedford,) Stivey, St. George's, Western Islands, 35 ds., with fruit and to passengers to J. L. Minturn & Brown. Dec. 19, lat. 34 27, lon. 67, spoke bark Amizade, (Port.,) from St. Michael's for New-York.

Schr. Emily H. Naylor, Naylor, Jacksonville 9 ds., with yellow pine lumber, for New-Haven. Has had strong S. E. and N. W. gales the entire passage.

Schr. Ella, Grindel, St. Mary's, Ga., 8 ds. with yellow pine lumber to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. A. D. Scull, (of Egg Harbor,) Steelman, Coast Harbor, T. I., 14 ds., with salt to Woodruff & Robinsons—vessel to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr. Sarah A. Reed, Reed, Para 16 ds., with rubber, &c., to Francis Moran—vessel to Jed, Frye & Co.

Schr. Snow-squall, Holmes, Virginia, for New-Haven.

Schr. John Johnson, Budgett, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Catawamteak, Crockett, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressy.

Schr. Julia E. Gamage, Pitcher, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressy.

Schr. Almira Wooley, Raynor, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Lark, Guptil, Calais, with plaster to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Commerce, Perry, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Ann Dole, Bunce, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Wm. Miller, Thompson, New-Haven, for Providence.

Schr. R. S. Warren, Martin, Bangor, with potatoes, for Baltimore.

Schr. Abbie S. Walton, Johnson, Boston, for Baltimore.

Schr. Nellie Benedict, Chase, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. Emma B. Emery, Forester, Boston, for Baltimore.

Schr. Muir & Cranmer, Curtis, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Ira Laffrienier, Coleman, Port Johnson, for Boston.

Schr. Island Belle, Reynolds, Port Johnson, for Boston.

Schr. W. W. Pharo, Crammer, Georgetown, D. C., 10 ds., with coal to Maryland Coal Co.

Schr. American Eagle, Howard, Baltimore 6 ds., with coal to American Coal Co.

Schr. Cynosure, Pinkham, Rockland, with lime to master.

Schr. Margaret Steelman, Merrill, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Uncle Joe, Stokes, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Jas. Hoffmann, Guptil, New-Haven.
Schr. Dictator, Kelly, Providence, for Tangier.
Schr. Alcyone, Haggett, Provincetown.
Schr. M. L. Squires, Small, Rockport, Me.
Schr. Sylvester Hale, Colman, Taunton.
Schr. Saugatuck, Davis, Brookhaven.
Schr. Arabel, Hudson, Provincetown.
Schr. Gen. Sheridan, Stewart, Cape Ann.
Schr. Little Charley, Reed, Greenport.
Schr. Intrepid, Johnson, Philadelphia.

SAILED—Steam-ships Cuba and Wyoming for Liverpool; Victor, for New-Orleans; Georgia, for Charleston; Wm. P. Clyde, for Richmond.

WIND—Sundown, fresh, N. W., clear.

Miscellaneous.

The steam-ship Cuba still remains ashore. They have relinquished the attempt to get her off on this tide, and will probably have to discharge some of her cargo to lighten the vessel.

The bark before reported ashore on Squan Beach, passed in at Sandy Hook at 7½ P. M., in tow of two wrecking-tugs.

Below.

Brig Jaboatao, (Braz.,) Duprez, from Pernambuco Nov. 26, with sugar to H. H. Swift.

Four barks and 3 brigs, unknown, to anchor outside bar; also two ships anchored off the Hook.

Brig Rainbow, (of Halifax,) Marshall, from Port-au-Prince, with logwood to Moss & Ward.

Schr. E. J. Palmer, Stevens, Campeachy, with mdse. to Moller & Thebaud.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 27.—Arr. ship Herald, from Batavia; bark Restless, from Smyrna; brig James Coffill, from Barbadoes.

Arr. this P. M., ship Speculator, from Gottenburg; barks Dorchester, from Malaga; Bessie Rogers, from Gottenburg; brig Malaga, from Malaga.

Spoken Dec. 7, in lat. 39 10, lon. 54 30, bark Danish Princess, 53 ds. from Liverpool, for New-York, with loss of topmast and topgallantmast and mainmast sprung. She wanted no assistance.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 27.—Arr. steam-ships James Adger, from New-York, and Gulf Stream, from Philadelphia; bark Belliste, from Liverpool; brig Sussex, from Demerara; schrs. Louise Crockett, from Baltimore, and Resaca, from Hard's Island. Sld. schr. Old Chad, for the West Indies.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Dec. 27.—Arr. brigs Jane Goodyer, from Rio, for orders; Ocean Star, from Liverpool, for Richmond.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 27.—Arr. ship Wimbledon, from Liverpool; bark James R. Boyd, from Yarmouth, and ships Darien, from the Azores; Seminole, from Boston, and San Salvador, from New-York.

Cld. schr. G. S. Tracy, for Boston; ship Martha Bowker, for Charleston, to load for Liverpool.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 27.—Arr. ships L. B. Gilchrist, from Liverpool; Senator, Iken, from Bremen. Barks Jerome, James, from Liverpool; and Carl, George, from Newcastle. Reported below, steamer Montgomery, from New-York.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Dec. 26.—Arr. schr. Mary B. Reeves, from Hoboken, for Boston. Returned brig Harmony and schr. Helen G. King. Sld. schrs. Rio, Harvest City, Charles E. Paige, Isabella Jewett, E. H. Turber, and Tempo.

Arr. 27th—Schrs. Joseph Fish, from Bull Creek, S. C., (11 ds.,) for Portland; Laura Bridgman and Whitney Long, from Boston, for Savannah; Adrian, from Rockland, for New-York; Frederick P. Frye, from Baltimore, for Belfast; Mt. Hope, from New-York, for Rockland. Returned—Schr. Edward Lameyer.

European Marine News.

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 27.—The steam-ship Berlin, of the Baltimore and Southampton line, from Baltimore, arr. at this port yesterday.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The National line steam-ship Holland, Capt. Bragg, from New-York Dec. 16, arr. in the Thames today.

LONDONDERRY, Dec. 27.—The Allen line steam-ship Austrian, from Portland, touched at this port today en route to Liverpool.

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 27.—Arr. steamer Tagus, from Aspinwall.

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AGENCY.

GENTLEMEN:

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Your-self,
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